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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE REBELS PREPARING TO RETREAT.

A Letter from Gen. Halleck to Gen. McClellan on the Maryland Battles.

He Pronounces them Well-Earned and Decided Victories.

A Tribute to the Valor and Endurance of the Troops.

The Visit of the President to the Army.

Details of Events from Our Special Army Correspondents.

THE REBELS PREPARING TO RETREAT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4.

We have the story brought in by deserters, that LEE is making every preparation to retreat as soon as appearances convince him of McCLELLAN's intention to make an immediate attack.

The rebel cavalry made a reconnoissance into Leesburgh yesterday, but it is not understood that they made any attempt to hold the place.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The second edition of the Washington *Star* contains the following;

"Deserters and prisoners coming within our lines at Harper's Ferry in the last forty-eight hours seem to agree that Gen. LEE is now making every preparation to retreat with his whole army so soon as Gen. McCLELLAN may move against him. We give this story for what it may be worth."

At noon, to-day, it was ascertained that the rebel force at the Rappahannock Station consisted of three regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. Their present duty is to patrol the South bank of the river from the Springs to below Kelly Mills.

A report was received at noon to-day, that yesterday afternoon a small rebel cavalry force entered Leesburgh on a reconnoissance.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL; Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who commanded them.

A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

I have to-day been fortunate enough to receive unusually full and positive information from the rebel lines. My information is from a person every way entitled to credit—a man capable of observing carefully and reporting truthfully what he sees. From him I have learned the precise position of the rebel army, and many important facts in regard to their *morale* and the general condition of affairs in their vicinity.

The rebel army are now, or were yesterday, in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, their lines extending all the way from that point to within a few miles of Winchester. Their pickets are three miles only from Harper's Ferry, but no large force is at Charleston or elsewhere. Only one swivel cannon is on the line of their picket post. Their whole strength is at Martinsburgh and upon the pike running to Winchester from that place. The position they occupy is one of considerable strength for defence, there being many stone walls and pieces of timber upon the hills which they occupy, and the rebels have always made good use of such defences.

But it is charged that the principal value of the position they now hold is to threaten the crossing of the Potomac at Williamsport, thus rendering it necessary for us to retain quite a force at that point and dividing our army. Should the Potomac rise, as it usually does at this season of the year or earlier, that force at Williamsport would be relieved and our army be ready to advance. This inactivity certainly will not be of long duration. There is every evidence of an active Fall and Winter campaign.

Stragglers from the rebel army in immense numbers, are stretched from Winchester all the way down the Shenandoah valley.

From a person who was in Winchester during the fighting in Maryland, and until a day since, I learn that after the great battle at Sharpsburgh the town began to be filled with stragglers, until it was actually crowded with them. Some were wounded, but most of them came telling the most exaggerated stories of their losses, and the immense numbers of men and guns which the Yankees brought against them. The first reports which reached Winchester put the rebel loss at 60,000, and other ridiculous tales as truthful as this, were circulated among the people, creating the wildest excitement. The stragglers went streaming down the valley, and officers there acknowledged that their army, a large portion of it, had been sadly demoralized.

These statements show how important was the result of the last great battle, and how much more important it would have been had McCLELLAN been able to have pursued them upon the following day. My informant conversed with Confederate officers in regard to the state of things after the battle, and it was acknowledged that our advantage on Wednesday might have been followed by an overwhelming victory upon Thursday. So crowded with these stragglers and deserters was Winchester after the battle that it was almost impossible to get along at night, over the sidewalks, upon which the rebels had lain down without shelter or cover to sleep.

I am informed that not less than 5,000 were at one time in and around the town of Winchester, and others were coming and going the whole time. The Provost-Marshal had made several ineffectual attempts to stop them and send them back to their regiments; but the numbers were so great that he could do nothing with them. They refused to go back and he could not force them back.

A proclamation was finally printed and posted about town in all convenient places. The stragglers were approached, not with orders but with entreaties, and begged, for the sake of their brothers who were remaining at their posts, not to desert them in the time of danger. Notwithstanding the orders and appeals, the stragglers still remained, and it was impossible to prevent it.

Every preson between the ages of 18 and 45 were being brought into the service. Confederates as well as Unionists were suffering under the enforcement, their fathers, brothers, sons and husbands, all being gathered together, and kept under confinement in the Court-house, until arms could be furnished, and then brought into service.

An officer who had heard it at Gen. LEE's headquarters, states that the rebel army has lost by desertion, sickness, and in the various engagements in front of Washington and in Maryland, 60,000 men. As large as this statement seems, if it includes the stragglers and deserters since the late battle, it may not be very much exaggerated. Their loss in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters during their fourteen days' sojourn in Maryland cannot be far short of 30,000. If their deserters since leaving Maryland and their losses at Cedar Mountain and Bull Run and other places in front of Washington can make up 30,000 men, the whole number would be made up. The statement seems too large to be easily credited.

My informant states that the rebels have been moving back their sick and wounded up the Shenandoah Valley to Staunton. This would not disagree with the supposition of a movement in a different direction; but he also states that for several days the enemy have been sending artillery over the road. What this can mean but an intention to retreat it is hard to see. It is moreover confidently expected that the rebels will not make a stand, but will fall back as our army advances.

It may be easily believed that with the stragglers of a defeated army hanging about the town, calling all day at every house for something to eat, the people would be pretty well drained of their provisions of all descriptions. There is almost nothing left in town. The army have devoured everything. Many of the good Secessionists are looking anxiously for the Union army and abundance once more. They will soon have it, I predict.

That the rebels feel very despondent at the present time in view of their prospects, was everywhere evident inside their lines. A gentleman who left Richmond last Saturday said: "This thing cannot last much longer. It will have to be settled some way." My informant seemed thoroughly convinced that terms for peace would be offered very soon. Whether this will be the case or not, it is very certain that the rebels are very disconsolate, and are looking anxiously for help. Their army is acknowledged to be less hopeful than at any time previously. Gloomier prospects now hang over them than the army of Gen. LEE has heretofore known.

Their situation, away from Richmond, away from railroad communication, away from supplies, liable to be surrounded with small chance for retreat, is one of the most unhopeful facts which stare them in the face. The country in which they are situated is by no means as fruitful as it has been represented. It is almost destitute. The crops were very small, and where our army has been were seldom gathered. Further down, the Confederates have had a force nearly all the time, and the supplies have been, to a great extent, sent off to feed the army at Richmond. They are supplied with little else than flour, and that in but limited quantities.

They cannot hold out during the Winter. I repeat the hope which I heard Gen. BURNSIDE express to-day, that the whole thing would be over before Christmas.

The rebels are reported to-day at this place in Virginia, opposite Point of Rocks, carrying away horses and produce, and enforcing the conscription act upon all the inhabitants.

Gen. KIMBALL, with 500 cavalry, 5,000 infantry and four pieces of cannon, crossed the Shenandoah River, above Harper's Ferry, on a reconnoissance to Leesburgh. It may have some connection with the demonstrations made by the rebels in that direction.

H.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

An Examination of Harper's Ferry—The Review of the Various Army Corps—Enthusiasm of the Troops, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

On Wednesday the President reached Harper's Ferry, where he was received by Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. BANKS and Staff. He was escorted over the different military positions recently occupied and surrendered by Col. MILES. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Maryland Heights on his arrival and departure from the place.

The object of his visit is understood to be chiefly to satisfy his mind, by personal inspection of the locality as to the culpability of the officers who had command of the position, and who surrendered it after too brief a fight. As he must pass judgment upon those officers, he evidently wishes to act intelligently, and inflict no injustice upon the men who are now undergoing Court-martial.

Yesterday the President visited the headquarters of the army, and remained over night with Gen. McCLELLAN on the field. At an early hour this forenoon the troops were drawn up near the different encampments, and were reviewed by the President. Gen. McCLELLAN and staff, all dressed in their best uniforms, joined the cavalcade, and accompanied the Chief Magistrate over the various fields. Gen. BURNSIDE rode mostly by the side of the President, and pointed out and explained to Mr. LINCOLN the names of the different brigades, their classifications, &c. The President seemed more than ever interested in reviewing the Army of the Union. The troops made a fine appearance, and, notwithstanding the casualties of battle, presented remarkably full ranks, and manifested a soldierly pride in the presence of the head of the army and of the nation. They were drawn up in lines, so that the cavalcade could conveniently pass through them and on the President's arrival before each army corps, the troops removed their caps and cheered lustily. The President rode in front of the lines with his head uncovered, and seemed deeply absorbed in contemplating the ranks of those heroic men who have so recently driven the invader from the soil of Maryland. The bands greeted him with patriotic airs, and the strains of "Hail Columbia," mingled with those of the "Red, White and Blue," and "Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes," were heard on all parts of the field.

The day was exceedingly warm, which detracted not a little from the pleasure of the occasion. The President, after reviewing the troops, which occupied a large part of the day, returned to Harper's Ferry, and took a special train for Washington. At Frederick, and at all the important towns along the route, going and returning, the people turned out and manifested becoming respect for the Chief Magistrate. Maryland to-day, I am sure, does not want a better President.

E. S.

FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Heavy Cannonading—An Accident—Sentiment of the Soldiers.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., SIX MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct 2, 1862.

Heavy firing was heard all day yesterday in the direction of the Potomac, leading us to infer that a severe engagement was going on. I have since ascertained, however, that our artillery were merely shelling the opposite shore. They first commenced throwing balls five miles above Sharpsburgh, and afterward moving down the river. Quite a severe artillery and cavalry skirmish took place last evening in the vicinity of Martinsburgh. Our forces were supposed to be in command of Gen. Crawford, whose father resides near here. The enemy are in large numbers between Martinsburgh and Winchester, in the neighborhood of Bunkers Hill and Cold Spring, where they are supposed to be strongly intrenched.

Yesterday afternoon, Hon. E. McPHERSON, M. C. from Gettysburgh, presented a flag to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, on behalf of the ladies of Waynesboro, Franklin County. Lieut.-Col. ROE responded to the presentation speech. The affair passed off very pleasantly. Maj. MORSE paid off the Twenty-third Pennsylvania four months arrearages yesterday, and Chaplain SHINN takes home $18,000 of the amount to families of members of the regiment.

The Quartermaster who has just arrived from Washington, reports that THOMAS ARMSTRONG, of the First Rhode Island, was accidentally run over by the train and killed. There are thirteen Quartermasters waiting here for clothing long since ordered from Washington for their respective regiments. The requisitions were promptly met and articles forwarded from the Capital, but they lie along the Cumberland Valley Railroad, at store-houses and on side-tracks. There is very much dissatisfaction expressed toward this railroad by army men. I know not how much occasion exists for their complaints, but there certainly appears to be a screw loose somewhere.

There is much satisfaction expressed here at the removal of Gen. BUELL. "Now for McDOWELL's head," is the cry. Owing to the difficulty in making change, the $1 bills of the Hagerstown Bank are cut in two, and pass current for half-dollars. The war has opened the way for large numbers of New-York papers here. Nearly one hundred copies of the TIMES are taken.

D. W. J.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

A Brilliant Reconnoissance by General Pleasanton.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., ON THE POTOMAC, Thursday Evening, Oct. 2, 1862.

The heavy cavalry reconnoissance made yesterday to Martinsburgh was one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. The force, consisting of portions of the Second Regulars, Third Indiana, Eighth Illinois, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 16 men, and a full battery—all under command of Gen. PLEASANTON—left the encampment above Sharpsburgh, at daybreak, and, crossing the river, reached Shepherdstown between 7 and 8 o'clock. All the houses here were full of rebel wounded, which had been paroled by a detachment who had crossed from Sharpsburgh, a few days before. Proceeding on, they met the mounted cavalry pickets of the enemy, about three miles beyond Shepherdstown, capturing two of them. About a mile further on, the advance came upon four hundred cavalry, whom they shelled and drove before them. Reaching the Cross Roads, half way to Martinsburgh, the enemy could be seen drawn up in line of battle on the Winchester Road, about half a mile distant. Three shells thrown among them caused a hasty scattering. One gun and a squadron of cavalry were left here to protect the road, and prevent their getting in our rear. At the Opeckham Creek, four more pickets were driven in, after which no more was seen of the enemy, for some time, with the exception of a few which our skirmishers to the left scared up among the hills. About a mile from town, another squadron of cavalry was met, and fell back over the hill into the town. After we had thrown a few shells, and the forces thrown out on both flanks had begun a rapid carabine fire upon them, we were just preparing to charge, when they skedaddled. As large numbers of the enemy were seen in the village, it was deemed best not to proceed immediately. A gun, however, was got in position on the hill commanding the place and various roads leading out. Seeing this, they began to leave in hot haste, when our shells were thrown after them, with telling effect. A few, falling short of their aim, exploded in the village, killing a woman and a child, and injuring the house of Maj. ROBINSON, of the Ashby Cavalry. During the shelling, Gen PLEASANTON improved the time to eat his dinner and send a dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN. On entering the place, about 1 o'clock, we were received with loud cheers by the citizens, who had assembled upon Union Hill. It was asserted that Gen. STEWART's headquarters were at Cushmon's Mills, on the Tuscarora Road, four miles from town. Not intending to hold the place, our forces began the forward march about half past two o'clock. When half a mile out the enemy began to show themselves, and some five regiments were sent in pursuit. We kept up an occasional shelling, and when near the cross-roads formed in line of battle, keeping our guns masked. The enemy had all the time supposed us to have but two guns, and when they had charged up very near to us, our men opened ranks, and all of the six guns poured shell into them at a furious rate. They immediately retreated, and did not show themselves again. Our men reached camp about sundown in high spirits, Four were found to be missing, and fifteen wounded in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which acted splendidly. Adjts. SLADE and STEELE, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, accompanied the expedition as volunteer aids.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK, MD.

Grandeur of McClellan's Recent Movements—What the Richmond Examiner Says of It—The Country from Sharpsburgh to Frederick—Appearance and Condition of Frederick—The Draft—Hospitals, &c.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

The Richmond *Examiner* recently said that it would be the wonder of the world how Gen. LEE, flushed with victory, "at the head of one of the finest armies the world ever saw, occupying one of the strongest positions that could be conceived, chosen at leisure by himself," could have been driven across the Potomac by "troops broken by the battles of the Chickahominy, completely demoralized by the management of POPE, and by the tremendous beating lately received at Manassas." It then goes on to try and explain this extraordinary phenomenon by saying: "It can only be explained on the supposition that Gen. McCLELLAN retained the confidence of the Federal troops in a degree with which no other Federal Commander could compare."

The Richmond *Examiner* is quite right. The world not only will wonder, but is already wondering how it was possible for any General to achieve the great successes which Gen. McCLELLAN has, under such adverse circumstances. I defy any unbiased man—I care not of which shade of politics he may be—to traverse the ground recently swept by our armies, all the way from this place to Sharpsburgh, without forming a very high estimate of Gen. McCLELLAN's generalship, even if he had not previously proved his skill on the Peninsula, by a retreat which will outshine in history WELLINGTON's greatest achievement—the retreat of Torres Vedras.

The ride from Hagerstown to this place, across the South Mountain, and the parallel range, called the Catoctin, was one of intense interest Every hillock, valley, woodland and stream, was a spot of already historic interest; and the newly-made graves on each side of us, the blasted and excoriated trunks of trees, the dead horses strewn in profusion everywhere over miles of territory, all told plainly of the hurricane that had just passed over. It was really impossible to comprehend, while passing some of these gorges,—where a few resolute men could easily have defied an army,—how it was that the Union forces managed to sweep the rebels, like chaff in a whirlwind, all the way from Frederick to Williamsport. It must, unquestionably, have been partly owing to panic, and that panic must have been created, as the *Examiner* shrewdly suggests, by the confidence which our troops were known to have in their commander.

In the name of patriotism, decency and common-sense, let us—for a few months, at any rate—put an end to this unseemly and insane rivalry about our Generals, and turn to the best account this adventitious change in the tide of our affairs. If there is one thing which has hitherto utterly paralyzed the North, and given almost superhuman vigor to the arms of the South, it has been that while they were united, we were distracted in counsels. Their armies have always been controlled by one supreme, directing *head;* ours had none. We now, thank Heaven! have a head: that head commands the universal confidence, love and devotion of the entire army. Let us all, as individual members of the same precious body, gather round that head, sustain its plans, follow its directions and give it that free, unbridled scope, without which no genius, however great—not that of ten NAPOLEONS rolled into one—could ever possibly command success.

Whatever doubt we may have individually entertained of Gen. McCLELLAN's incompetency to thoroughly fill the stupendous position in which fortune has placed him, be assured that it is impossible for any one to go over the recent theatre of his actions, to mix and converse intimately with those who have fought and bled under him, to take a comprehensive view of the position in which we now stand, without coming to the deliberate conclusion that if McCLELLAN be unfit for such a post, *no other man in the United States could, at present, successfully occupy it.* And, really, when we see our Commander indorsed by such heroes as HOOKER, BURNSIDE, SUMNER, FRANKLIN, PORTER, the late gallant KEARNY and others, it does seem the height not only of impertinence, but of almost criminal audacity for outsiders, politicians utterly unacquainted with the first rules of warfare, to be attempting to hamper the Administration with their crude and impracticable ideas, and paralyzing the arm of the nation in this momentous crisis of its destiny.

Frederick is a charming place, beautifully imbedded in a fertile valley, and possessing life and animation enough to make it a delectable place of residence. The manifestation of Union sentiment, which I had noticed all through Maryland, seemed to culminate here. On entering the broad, clean streets, delightfully shaded by trees, there was such an array of gay Union flags streaming from the windows everywhere, that I could have fancied it some gala day in some inland Northern town. But, in spite of this, there is something feverish about the public pulse during the last two or three days. The enemy is yet too close to us. Rumors of their threatening movements are constantly being spread about, and, having so recently had them here, the good natives are not quite sure but they may, one of these days, have to draw in their loyal bunting again, and hide it once more till the storm blows over. Rebeldom is at a discount throughout Maryland; that is as certain as fate. They have seen just enough of the rebels and the desolation they bring with them to love the Union more than ever they did; and if this last raid of the enemy were productive of no other good to us, we ought to rejoice, at least, in its having incontestibly proved that Maryland is, now and forever, a *Northern State.*

There is little going on here, at present, but what is connected with our sick and wounded at the various hospitals, with which the town is full. The draft was to have taken place to-morrow, but has been postponed. I met, last evening, Dr. J. J. MORAN, the Examining Surgeon, and learnt from him that it has been postponed from the 1st to the 10th of October, owing to JACKSON's having seized the books of Carroll and Frederick County and burnt them all.

NEMO.

FROM BOONSBORO'.

Subscribing to the Test Oath—Sympathies of the Women—Evidences of the Rebel Raid—Wounded in Hospital.

BOONSBORO, Md., SEVEN MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

Owing to its proximity to the late battle-field, this secluded mountain village continues to be the scene of much bustle and activity. Ambulances conveying the wounded to Frederick from Sharpsburgh and vicinity, supply-wagons, sutlers' conveyances and private vehicles, are constantly passing to and fro. The hotels are crowded with army officers, disabled soldiers *en route* for home, and numerous citizens in search of the bodies of their friends. The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania is detailed for guard duty here patroling the streets day and night. Capt. BURNS, of this regiment, formerly Provost Marshal at Hagerstown, is filling that position here. One of his first acts was to send for all the people in the vicinity and have them subscribe to the test oath drawn up at the great Union meeting held in Baltimore some weeks since. As was to be expected, there has been a good deal of wincing and growling about the "infringement of private rights," but rather than visit Fort McHenry, the Secession sympathizers, almost to a man here, toed the mark. To some this may appear a little severe, but it is a severity which the emergencies of the times demand. The free application of such "tyranny" in other quarters would undoubtedly be productive of the most beneficial results. While the rebels were here they openly boasted that they were on their way to Pennsylvania, which conflicts with their statement, made to me in Virginia, that the capture of Harper's Ferry was the sole object of their bold raid. As a citizen aptly remarked to me to-day, "what were they doing way up five miles beyond Hagerstown, if the Ferry was all they were after?" The village is strongly Union, with the exception of many of the women, who make no secret of their rebellious proclivities, and are constantly on the rampage. The *Odd Fellow*, published here, which was obliged to suspend during the rebellion, has again resumed publication. It is a staunch Union sheet, and meets with warm support. The editor informs me that he considers the TIMES the only reliable New-York journal, and has kept it on file for years—sensible man! Numerous evidences of the rebel raid appear on every hand. During the fighting and previous day's skirmishing at South Mountain, near by, their wounded were brought here. On their retreat they passed through the place, turning off to the left, in the direction of Sharpsburgh. I am told that there are large numbers of the Confederate wounded and stragglers hid away in the mountain fastnesses, who prowl about at night committing depredations on the farmers; also, that a portion of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania are going up soon to hunt them out. More than 300 rebel wounded were left here. Twenty-five have since died, and some two hundred and sixty more remain. Dr. J. P. LEVERETT, the Surgeon and Chief of DRAYTON's Brigade, who has charge of them, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Eight Assistant Surgeons, eight stewards and three Chaplains also remain to administer to their spiritual and physical wants. I looked in yesterday on a group of the poor disconsolate-looking fellows as they sat listening to the exhortations of one of the Chaplains. The rebel women here at first succeeded by various devices in procuring over supplies for the Confederate wounded of clothing and eatables sent on from the North. When, however, Dr. DAILY assumed control, he soon blocked this game, and rebel share no better now than National wounded. There are eight hospitals, including both churches, all under Dr. DAILY's charge, Nos. 3, 4 and 6 being Union, and Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7 and 8 rebel. Owing to the seclusion of the place, many friends of the wounded are, doubtless unable to discover them. The following list will be found valuable to all such:

List of Wounded Remaining in the Hospitals at Boonsboro.

HOSPITAL NO 3.

Corp. A. W. Taylor, Co. D, 9th N. Y. S. M.—gunshot wound.
H. H. Shuler, Co. B, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Corp. R. Pirice, Co. D, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
Stephen Bawell, Co. E, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry—intermittent fever.
J. H. Brodeur, Co. C, 34th N. Y. V.—diarrhœa.
Jno. Luscher, Co. E, 3d Wis.—gunshot wound.
Michael Rooney, Co. F, Purnell Legion—died Sept. 25.
Samuel Withers, Co. H, 59th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.
Henry Ecke, Co. H, 6th Wis.—gunshot wound.
Sergt. David R. Hord, Co. G, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Corp. J. J. E. Morgan, Co. B, 4th United States Artillery—gunshot wound.
Capt. Francis C. Berger, Co. E, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—amputation forearm.
C. Riley, Co. E, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—contusion.
Wm. McKinney, Co. F, 2d New-York State Militia—died Sept. 27.
Wm. Tomkinson, Co. G, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
B. Siford, Co. K, 35th Mass.—gunshot wound.
H. R. Smith, Co. I, 19th Massachusetts—intermittent fever.
Henry C. Housell, Co. A, 57th New-York—gunshot wound.
Abraham Hysong, Co. F, 11th Penn.—diarrhœa.
J. Essey, Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania—debility.
Alex. Herthom, Co. D, 7th Pennsylvania—debility.
J. M. Sovill, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
Wm. Adams, Co. E, 7th Virginia—jaundice.
J. W. Dayton, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania—diarrhœa.
Thomas S. Hills, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
C. Gerty, Co. F, 42d New-York—intermittent fever.
Corp. R. S. Hammony, Co. G, 20th New-York Militia—gunshot wound.
Maj. John Nye, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Hollis Mallory, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Corp. Wm. J. Knipe, Co. G, 2d Md.—diarrhœa.
Thos. L. Hanna, Co. F, 9th New-York Militia—gunshot wound.
James L. Bonnell, Co. D, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Corp. Isaac Williams, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
Corp. W. T. Kaisby, Co. H, 9th New-York State Militia—gunshot wound.
J. H. Tenton, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
R. N. Laith, 18th Massachusetts—gunshot wound.
Sergt. W. Fox, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—died Sept. 20.
Color-Sergt. Boyle J. McClure, Co. K, 8th Penn. Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
Wm. P. Harrison, Co. K, 6th Wis.—died Sept. 21.
Andon Lindcomberger, Battery 2d New-York Excelsior—typhoid.

HOSPITAL NO. 4.

Wm. Sharkey, Co. D, 42d New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.
Corp. J. M. Moore, Co. G, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot wound.
Corp. S. P. Green, Co. E, 6th Wis—gunshot wound.
L. C. McDermot, Co. K, 125th Pennsylvania—died Sept. 30.
Robert Harris, Co. B, 128th Penn.—gunshot wound.
Oscar Coburn, Co. E, 2d United States Sharpshooters—gunshot wound.
Sergt. Oliver Perry, Co. B, 3d Indiana Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Nicholas Somers, Co. B, 10th Me.—gunshot wound.
W. Collins, Co. B, 69th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.
John Boyce, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—gunshot wound.
John Irvin, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—gunshot wound.

HOSPITAL NO. 6.

First Lieut. P. N. Davis, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—gunshot wound.
James Ferman, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Sergt. F. Phfeifer, Co. F, 3d Michigan—gunshot wound.
F. Crouse, Co. C, 120th Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot wound.
G. G. Muse, 33d N. Y. Volunteers—gunshot wound.
W. McGow, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot wound.
Corp. W. M. Davis, Co. K, 97th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.
Edward Blunt, Co. K, 97th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Sergt. G. W. Little, Co. H, 125th Pennsylvania—gunshot wound.
Sergt. James Dillon, Co. H, 69th New-York—gunshot wound.
Sergt. J. C. James, Co. F, 19th Massachusetts—gunshot wound.
Sergt. W. Davidson, Co. D, 134th Pennsylvania—gunshot wounded.
Sergt. L. Manson, Co. A, 32d Mass.—diarrhœa.
Sergt. John Sully, Co. C, 63d New-York—gunshot wound.
J. C. Boads, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry—intermittent fever.
C. Stedd, Co. E, 66th New-York—gunshot wound.
Patrick Bunker, Co. H, 97th New-York—gunshot wound.
A. M. Fuller, Co. H, 16th Connecticut—insanity.
Owen Connoly, Co. C, 63d New-York—gunshot wound.
D. H. Reed, Co. A, 57th New-York—gunshot wound.
J. Murrell, Co. G, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.
H. B. Shearer, Co. G, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.
Frederick Hoffler, Co. K, 125th Penn.—gunshot wound.
Corp. G. Commerford, Co. K, 125th Penn.—gun shot wound.

AT PRIVATE HOUSE.

Lieut. Warham Parke, Co. C, 3d Wisconsin.
Lieut. Balsley, Co. D, 27th Indiana.
Maj. Washbourne, 16th Connecticut.
Lieut. Newman, 17th Michigan.

The following are the surgeons left in charge of the wounded.

E. D. Dailey, Surgeon in chief.
G. S. Salton, Army Surgeon.
F. O. Donaghue, Surgeon.
L. Wells, Surgeon.

Among the rebel wounded here are the following officers.

Lieut. H. H. Day, 1st North Carolina—Inflammation Larynx,
Lieut. W. A. Yount, 12th North Carolina—cranium fractured.
Cap. D. W. Hoatt, 2d North Carolina—cranium fractured.
Lieut. J. P. Fisher, 4th Virginia Cavalry—sprain.
Adjt. H Bryant, 17th Virginia—gunshot wound.
Lieut. Hill Carten, 3d Virginia Cavalry—sprain.
Capt. —— Board, 28th Virginia—gunshot wound.
Lieut. —— Hoge, 28th Virginia—gunshot wound.
Lieut. J. F. Bryan, 6th Alabama—gunshot wound.
Lieut. A. A. Scott, 6th Alabama—gunshot wound.
Lieut. P. J. Sargeant, 23d Georgia—gunshot wound.
Corp. J. M. Johnson, Ph. Legion, Georgia—gunshot wound.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

A Visit to the Battle-field.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHARPSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

We left Hagerstown by private conveyance immediately after the late conflict to witness the grounds rendered memorable by the most terrible battle ever fought in this country. The ride lies through one of the most beautiful and romantic portions of Maryland. Stretching far away to the right and blending with the horizon are seen the blue mountain ranges of Virginia forming, as it were, a boundary between loyalty and disloyalty. To the left are seen the Catoctin and other ranges of mountains through the passes of which the rebels were driven at the point of the bayonet. The road winds through beautiful groves of maple over clear and sparkling brooks on whose banks appear the clump of oaks or solitary willow, around the brow of an occasional hill, from which may be seen the majestic Potomac, through little hamlets of a dozen or more dwellings and past numerous farm-houses surrounded by cultivated fields and wearing an appearance of security and contentment which present a striking contrast to the rude havoc and desolation beyond. We had proceeded hardly two miles from the village before we were met by long rows of supply wagons, ambulances filled with wounded, and groups of Maryland soldiers who having obtained leave of absence were wending their way homeward. Many, weary and foot-sore, had fallen down on the green turf of the fence corners and lay sleeping with their trusty rifles beside them. As we journeyed further on the number of vehicles and soldiers increased, almost blocking up the way and indicating the near presence of the battle-field. One hundred and fifty prisoners, closely guarded, passed us just here, *en route* for Hagerstown. Proceeding to within a mile and a half of Sharpsburgh, we came directly upon the ground where the carnage had been most terribl Our centre had rested here; the right stretching toward Mercerville, and the left curving around Sharpsburgh to the Potomac, near the mouth of the Antietam Creek. Groups of the dead and wounded lay scattered in every direction. In the corn-field at the left of the road it seemed as if there was a rebel dead to every corn-stalk. Close by where they had formed in a hollow square against a cavalry charge, the deluded Confederates lay piled one upon another four or five deep. Still further to the left, where the Irish Brigade had emerged from the wood, two hundred rebels were counted lying in a row almost as straight as if shot while on dress parade. A rifle-pit on which our Pennsylvania boys charged were filled with the dead lying just as they had fallen. Passing again to the right, and crossing the road, the bodies of the dead were seen thickly strewn over a field of stubble and through a beautiful grove which skirts the road. The fence rails through all the fields had been collected in heaps by the Confederates, and constructed into a rude barricade, behind which the dead and wounded lay. One poor fellow had apparently ceased firing for a short time, to peruse the last letter from his absent wife, and was shot while doing so. The loving epistle, stained and discolored with his life blood, remained clenched in his hand. Another, as if troubled with forebodings of death, had lain aside his gun and seized some writing paper, to leave a last fond word for a loved one far away in the Cotton States. Scarce three lines had been written before the messenger of death came. The pencil was still grasped between his fingers, and the paper lay on the ground beside him. In the shelter of a ravine running close to the road were the bodies of three rebels, who had been killed by a shell while in the act of eating dinner. No one had disturbed the plate of food laying before them. Still further to the right, and beyond the grove, our artillery appear to have made the most fearful execution. Many dead horses were lying around the remains of exploded caissons and gun carriages, and the rebel dead bore more terrible wounds than on any other portion of the field. On the side of a small knoll lay a Lieutenant, whose head had been taken completely off by a shell. The same one doubtless severed the arm, and passed through the body of a stalwart private who lay near him. The balls were thickly scattered over the ground, sometimes as many as four or five in a heap, so concentrated was the fire of the National artillerists. Our soldiers, consisting mostly of the 130th Pennsylvania, which were detailed for the purpose, were busily engaged in removing the wounded and burying the dead of both parties, the rebels, in their headlong flight, having left several thousand of their wounded behind them. Our own men were taken care of first. It was an affecting sight to see the poor fellows, many of them who had lain on the ground for twenty-four hours, stretching forth their hands beseechingly for water. Our dead were buried in separate graves, with a head-board stating their name and regiment. The Confederates were laid in long trenches, from three to four feet deep, sometimes as many as thirty in a trench. Surgeons, who remained behind, assisted materially in taking care of their wounded. The ground in this vicinity was completely plowed with shot and shell, trees were felled, broken or stripped of their limbs, and dwellings burned or ruined by the fire of both parties. A Lutheran Church, standing on the brow of the hill, in which one of BANKS' pickets was unfortunately shot, a few months since, by a companion, who took him for a rebel spy stealing in at night, was completely riddled by shell. The contending forces also engaged in hand-to-hand conflict about it, causing the death of several of our brave men, Capt. WILLITS, of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania, among the number. From the grove down to the bottom of the hill the fences on both sides of the wood are completely perforated with musket balls. At one time the Ninth Pennsylvnaia were stationed behind one fence and two rebel regiments behind the other on the opposite side of the road. There is scarcely a rail here that does not contain in it a dozen or more bullet-holes. Leaving the road and driving through the fields towards the river at the right of Sharpsburgh, the same heart-sickening sights were visible. Heaps of rebel dead lay behind stone walls, which they had, while living, used as breastworks; and in fence corners, behind trees, and underneath piles of stones, lay the remains of many a wounded soldier, who had crawled away to die. Not far from a spring was the body of a North Carolinian, who, before his death, had called one of our boys to him, and stating that he died blessing the old flag, never having fought willingly against it, but through compulsion. I could not look upon the remains of that fair young boy, killed through Southern treason, without recalling the affecting lines of Mrs. BROWNING.

Passing on to the river, were seen in every direction the guns, garments, and accoutrements of the rebels, which they threw away in their flight. Though evidently in a panic, they remained long enough to burn a splendid barn and outhouses belonging to a Union farmer. The rebel loss was undoubtedly four times greater than our own. This arose principally from our having successfully flanked them, thereby delivering a cross-fire; the superiority of our artillery, their scarcity of ammunition, and the accuracy of our musket firing; most of the rebel dead which I saw being shot through the head. As a general thing the rebels fired too high. Very many also perished in their hasty endeavor to swim the Potomac. A gentleman informs me that he counted, while riding from Williamsport to Sharpsburgh, four hundred cavalry men in the river, who had perished with their horses while attempting to get away in the darkness.

J.

Brig.-Gen. Ferero's Official Report of the Battle of Antietam.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
ANTIETAM, Sept. 19, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on Sunday, 7th inst., according to your orders, my brigade marched from Washington; that our march was resumed daily without noticeable incident until Sunday, 14th inst., when we arrived at South Mountain and engaged the enemy.

At 3 o'clock we marched up the Hagerstown road; leading over the mountain, almost to its summit, and there formed line of battle to support other lines then engaged. At about 3½ o'clock I advanced, by your orders to the top of the Heights, in advance of our other forces, and were unexpectedly fired upon from the woods by a large force of the enemy. The sudden fire produced temporary confusion in one of my new regiments. It quickly recovered, however, reforming under a severe fire. My command then advanced, and after a long and hard fight, lasting until 9 P. M., drove the enemy from their position, and occupied the field. We retained possession of the battle-field during the night, having our whole force on guard, momentarily expecting a renewal of the attack. The enemy posted their pickets within a few yards of our lines, and during the night quietly withdrew their main body. We captured about one hundred prisonesrs.

In this battle all the troops under my command behaved with the greatest gallantry. I have to mention, as worthy of particular praise, the conduct of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. B. POTTER; the Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. F. HARTRAUFT, and the Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Col. W. S. CLARKE.

Col. E. A. WILD, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, was wounded severely in the arm while forming his regiment under the enemy's fire. I annex a list of killed and wounded in this engagement amounting to, killed, 10; wounded, 83; missing, 23—Total 116.

On the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, we resumed our march in pursuit of the enemy, coming up with them near Antietam Creek, and bivouacing in front of their lines. During the morning of the 16th we remained in line of battle, the shells from the rebels dropping thickly in our midst. At 2 o'clock we changed our position, moving nearer to the creek, in readiness to attack the enemy in the morning.

On the morning of the 17th, at about 9 o'clock, by your orders I advanced my forces toward the stone bridge crossing Antietam Creek—a bridge naturally almost impregnable and very strongly fortified by the enemy.

We formed line of battle in a corn-field near the bridge, and awaited the result of the attack of some of our other forces that had preceded my brigade in the attempt to cross the creek.

The passage of the bridge was, however, very obstinately disputed, and at length I received orders from you to move forward my brigade, and carry the bridge at all hazards. I accordingly moved forward my command, and carried the bridge at the point of the bayonet at 1 o'clock, losing, in doing so, a very large number of officers and men. The Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. F. HARTRAUFT, led the charge, followed by the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. R. B. POTTER, the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. CARRUTH, and the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. W. S. CLARK.

After carrying the bridge, I moved forward one regiment to the summit of the hill, to retain the position gained until reinforcements should arrive, holding the rest of my command on the banks of the creek.

During the afternoon, the enemy, being reinforced, and with heavy supports of artillery, advanced to drive our forces from their position. According to your orders, I moved forward my brigade to resist this movement, and forming line advanced under a storm of shot and shell. My troops when entering this second battle were nearly out of ammunition, but firing every round they had in their boxes, they quietly placed themselves on the ground in their positions, and remained until other regiments had formed in front to relieve them, when, by my orders, they retired in good order from the field, and again marched to the banks of the creek.

I cannot sufficiently commend the bravery of the troops of my command during these engagements. Both officers and men behaved with the greatest gal-

Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE STATE FAIR.

Unfavorable Weather—The Number of Entries—The Horses and Stock.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Rochester, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

The State Fair has this year assigned to it a thorny path to walk. In addition to the unfavorable influences naturally growing out of the condition of the country, it has to contend to-day with what is, if possible, a still greater enemy—an unpropitious sky. The weather, which has been for several days mild and full of all kinds of good promises of proper behavior during Fair week—shedding even in the fullness of its benevolence a lustre of sunlight over the fatal 30th of September, thus declaring in the plainest of terms that it had given up all idea of celebrating this year the moment of the equitable division of the day by a storm—this morning turned traitor, and blew up in a cold wind a slow drizzling rain. In spite of these unfavorable circumstances, however, considerable activity has prevailed upon the Fair grounds. There have been about 1,800 entries made in the different departments, of which 178 were horses, and 162 cattle. This is better than the entries made up to this time last year. All parts of the State are, of course, in some degree represented, though in some departments it can be said to be little more than a local Fair. Thus, in the large collection of horses, many of which deserve a special notice, almost all come from the section lying between this city and Syracuse. This it is difficult to understand. The entries of cattle, on the contrary, exhibit a more extensive field. Individuals in the most remote parts of the State, in Dutchess County, in Vermont, and even Canada, are represented in this important department. Among others, Hon. E. Corning exhibits a fine lot of Herefords. The rearing of choice species of blooded cattle is rapidly raising in importance in the eyes of the farmers of this State. It is natural that it should do so. It is to a certain degree the result of the introduction, in a community growing in wealth and general information, of a more careful system of farming, but it is also the effect of a movement, which, while it renders the West the great centre of grain culture, will throw upon the more unproductive sections of the East the responsibility of supplying our large Eastern cities with the choicer qualities of beef. The English blooded cattle will find no more favorable locations for their highest development than is supplied by some of the counties of this State. I see on exhibition some specimens from the farm of Mr. J. O. Sheldon, of Geneva, who has given to this subject something of the attention it deserves in rearing short horns. It would be unjust, at this stage of the entries, to speak particularly of the comparative merits of the different lots on exhibition. Quite a large number of sheep and hogs have already been entered, and more are still coming. It cannot but strike one as a little singular, that notwithstanding the large amount of wool of the coarser varieties raised in this State, and particularly this section of the State, this class of sheep is so imperfectly represented. There is a large collection of Spanish merinoes, and several pens of extremely fine specimens of South Downs, exhibited by Mr. Samuel Thorne, but the best qualities of the really standard sheep of this State are yet to come in. Entries, however, are constantly being made in all departments, and will probably continue throughout to-morrow.

I have spoken more particularly of the Stock, as all the other departments are so constantly changing that they can best be considered a little later, when the entries are more complete.

Admirable arrangements have been made to meet all the wants of the Fair, both of exhibitors and sight-seers. I must reserve a mention of the long array of agricultural implements which attracts the eye and puzzles the curiosity, in the whole southern part of the field, to another letter.

Fears have been entertained that Dr. Breckinridge, who is the expected orator of the Fair, has been cut off from the North, and if not borne South to the affectionate embraces of his nephew, at least compelled to forego his trip to this City. Letters, however, have been received from his friends in Baltimore, which seem to indicate that he will himself be present when the time comes for his arrival. Should he fail, arrangements will be made by which his place will be fully filled. After all, everything shows that a Fair in a time of war, is an anomaly shunned by nature, and with difficulty carried on by man.

Continuation of Bad Weather—High Character of the Exhibition—The Show of Horses, &c.

Rochester, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

The weather for the past two days has fulfilled the evil promise of the first and continued dark and rainy. Notwithstanding this, large additional entries have been made, and the attendance, which on the first day was very small, has increased, until to-day the whole of the large grounds are black with the moving masses of an immense concourse of people. The "exhausted North" has evidently summoned its last energies to be present at one more Fair of the State Agricultural Society before that institution shall go down, and with the High Bridge, Croton Aqueduct, and many other pleasing evidences of our civilization, be lost to sight forever in the dust of this conflict, except as some patient investigator, in turning over the files of the Charleston *Mercury*, shall discover their existence, and wonder at them as the monuments of an Aztec civilization.

As a whole, the exhibition this year is more than fair; in some respects it is remarkable. The show of horses is unusually fine. Never since the organization of the Society has the exhibition in this department been so good, either as to quality or number. As most of these horses are brought from Central New-York, or that section lying between this city and Syracuse, it is an indication of the interest taken in the careful breeding of horses in what was once the great grain section of the State.

The most important lessons taught by these State fairs, I cannot but think, are those derived from a comparison of the results of different years. All the important changes which have taken place in the system of agriculture of this State during the past ten years, are clearly revealed in a comparison of the entries made in 1851, when the Fair was last held in this city, with those of this year.

Since that time the domestic department has gradually shrunk in its dimensions, as it has largely lost its practical importance. The finger has given place to the machine. We do not regret it. We bid farewell without a sigh to those blankets pieced from infinitessimal diamonds; to the quilts of gaudy silk which we are forced to declare "pretty," though our brain and stomach convict us of falsehood; to those yards of cloth "carded and spun with our *own* hand," as if it were a merit to disregard the lights of inventive science and plod forever with the rude tools of a past age; to those wonders of working and embroidery; and all, in fact, of the evidence of that system of bondage, the loss of which grandmothers never cease to deplore in their grandchildren. During the past ten years, the raising of sheep has every year been commanding more and more of the attention of the farmers of this State. The destruction for several successive years of the wheat crop, by the weevil, gave a new impulse to this business. The farmer sought to obtain from his wool-clippings the deficiency in his income made by the inroads of the insect. Considerable attention has therefore been paid to sheep-breeding. The results of this appear in the entries of the Fair. The exhibition of this department is one of the most permanent features of the Fair. There are a few pens of French Merinoes exhibited by Mr. S. S. Rice, but the preference of the farmers is evidently for wool of medium fineness, making up in weight for the difference in price. This will account for the fact, that while in 1851 there were several lots of Saxonys on exhibition, there are none, so far as I can see, of this class now on exhibition. Of Cotswolds there is a fine show, as well as of Southdowns. A very large part of the exhibition in this department is made up of Spanish Merinoes, although there is a large collection of Leicesters and long-wooled sheep. This is an exceedingly interesting, and as an indication of the growth of the State and the enlargement of its general resources, an important department in the Fair. The exhibition of new mechanical inventions is not so large as was expected. I do not here refer to agricultural implements, of which the collection was very large. Something of this is attributable to the difficulty in transporting heavy pieces of machinery. Very little was supplied by the city of Rochester. Considerable attention, however, was attracted by Mr. Charles Beach's machine for the manufacture of flax cotton. This machine, which was patented only last month, has for its object the preparation of flax to take the place of cotton, without the long process of rotting, &c., required by the ordinary method in preparing the fibre for the flax-mill. Mr. Beach takes the flax green, or as it lies in the barn, and after cutting it into pieces an inch and a half long, the length required for it to be worked up in the ordinary cotton machines, clears the fibre of all superfluous matter and leaves it as soft and white as cotton, ready to be worked up into cloth. Mr. Beach has devoted a good many years of study to the preparation of his invention, and it promises perfect success. If it should meet all his expectations, and the examples which he has are fair ones, it needs no ghost to tell us that the kingship of cotton is destroyed, since by this machine the whole flax crop of the North can be turned, with a slight expense, into the cotton factories of Lowell and Rhode Island. It is at least a prophecy of what might be done—the continuance of the war, and the restless activity of Yankee invention will do whatever remains to be done. I have not now time to speak of several departments which invite the attention, and deserve an extended notice.

EGO.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Troops Arriving—Where Shall they be Put?—A Probable Rise in Prices—The Salmon River Mines—Fires, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City,
Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

Col. Connor arrived in the city yesterday, in advance of his troops, and probably to determine on his own judgment the most suitable point at which to locate that portion of his command which he may desire to place in this vicinity.

There has been a deal of speculation as to the particular spot which would be chosen for the Salt Lake post for these troops. The merchants, the traders, and the more worldly-minded of the "brethren," doubtless desire headquarters in or near this city, as business and bargains would thereby be sure to be on the increase. But the orthodox of the "Saints" are by no means anxious for such a disposition of the volunteers, the influx of so great a portion of the unbelieving element in the chief city of "Zion," being considered uncongenial to the spiritual development of this peculiar people. Besides, they are never solicitous of the company of the sons of Mars, but prefer greatly their room. Indeed, some of the magnates express surprise that troops appointed to protect the mail route, should wish to sit down in Salt Lake City.

If a post of any considerable strength be located near this city, it will form an excellent market for the people; but it will drive some prices to a high figure. For instance, hay, which now sells at about $15 per ton, will range between $20 and $30, if a large number of cavalry horses have to be fed. The submersion of much of the meadow land by the past Summer's high waters having materially lessened the hay crop, helps to put the commodity at a higher price than usual. Straw also, which can now be begged almost, a few miles out, will show the rise in prices. In the palmy days of Camp Floyd $18 per ton was paid for many a load of straw. The Mail Stage Company are even now paying $20 per ton for hay at Fort Crittenden, and, if the troops want much, the price cannot but be enhanced. Utah Valley supplied the bulk of the hay for home consumption at Camp Floyd in days gone by; but that valley this year suffers from excess of water equally with this.

It is true horses and mules, particularly the former, do well out all Winter on the range. They will come up in the Spring fat, for horses well know how to paw off the snow and get down to the grass. But on the range they are subject to raids from Indians and unscrupulous whites, and would be peculiarly looked after if the redskins meditated a dash on any particular point. Besides, animals on the range in the depth of Winter, cannot be collected conveniently in an emergency. To be prepared for any emergency, then, the steeds of the soldiers should be stabled all the Winter—an expensive affair anywhere.

The Indians are disposed to be troublesome in the northern counties, and a little in Tooele County, westward. In Cache Valley particularly, they have recently been very bold, and have manifested an uncommon appetite for flour and beef. They are disposed to take rent in that kind of tender for the lands they still claim proprietorship of, and are not very particular whether they do it peaceably or not.

North of this territory the Indians are still hostile, at the expense of mountaineers, gold-seekers, emigrants, and white folks generally, and especially in the vicinity of Snake River. If accurate intelligence could be procured, probably the loss of life and property would prove considerable; but that is an out-of-the-way country, and military posts in that region, for instance, Fort Hall, have not been considered paying institutions, so the emigrants must defend themselves.

A party of about a dozen, with pack-horses, arrived in this city from the Salmon River country, and altogether draw not a very promising picture of the gold prospects. Among the party was the notorious "Bill Hickman." "Bill" thinks the mines about played out. There is gold, but fortunes for very few and decent wages for not a great number. The Florence gold diggings cover four miles square, but there is scarcely elbow-room for the diggers already congregated there. Altogether, "Bill" thinks he can find better chances nearer home.

On Saturday Mr. J. E. Lawrence, of the *Golden Era*, San Francisco, took stage for the Pacific coast. Mr. John R. Yontz, connected with the Western telegraph, left this city in the same direction on Tuesday, being bound for Sacramento.

Merchant trains of Mr. W. S. Godbe and Mr. Ranzhoff arrived from the East on Monday. Mr. Godbe keeps a drug-store, and Mr. Ranzhoff is about to recommence in the general retail trade in this city.

Quite a large number of young men have commenced to learn the telegraphic art in this city. This looks as if the wires may by-and-bye become quite a common institution through the length as well as the breadth of the Territory.

The bulk of the Mormon emigration is reported near the South Pass, doing well. The new-comers will be taking the city by storm in a week or two.

Considering the long dry spell which we have in the Summer, and the consequent highly-inflammable character of everything combustible, fires are very rare in this city. Yet we have a little blaze occasionally; never, however, any serious widespread calamity. The laboratory of Mr. F. A. H. F. Mitchell, chemist, was consumed by the devouring element, on Monday night. How the fire originated has not been ascertained.

When once a fire gets under way here there is little chance, for there is not a fire-engine in the city, or, indeed, Territory, though a subscription was entered into for one, and quite a stir made about it several years ago.

The Capitol Hospital at Washington—A Word from its Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extract is from the letter of your Washington correspondent of the 23d inst.:

"The management of the Capitol Hospital here is severely censured, and apparently with good reason. Two hundred wounded soldiers taken there this morning, have been allowed to be all day in the basement, on the cold pavement, without attention; and of the whole number there—about a thousand—many of whom have been there since Sunday, no list is yet prepared. Union citizens have been refused permission to convey luxuries to our wounded, while the Secessionists are permitted to supply to the rebel wounded in the same hospital. The query is raised as to why our wounded soldiers are obliged to lie on the floor, while Mr. McGuire, who furnishes the supplies, has plenty of bedsteads at hand. This hospital is said to be in charge of Dr. Shippen."

Feeling that the statement was made on insufficient knowledge or information, and that it does great injustice to the surgeon in charge, Dr. Shippen, we beg to correct it.

We have been constant visitors at the Capitol Hospital, and close observers of all that is being done there, and we know that Dr. Shippen has done all that he could do, under the circumstances, for the comfort of his patients.

He was ordered to prepare for 300 wounded patients, and 1,000 were sent. These were thrown upon his hands while his surgeons and nurses (many of them) were yet inexperienced in hospital duties, and it would be very strange if those who desired to find fault should not find some opportunity, under these circumstances; and yet we know that under these circumstances the best was done that could be done.

That assistance, which would have facilitated the matter, was refused, we cannot believe, for it was well known that the surgeon himself invited it, and offered every facility possible, to those who desired to make themselves useful, to do so. That Secessionists came and fed their friends is highly probable, but as soon as the attention of the Surgeon was called to the fact he directed them to distribute their delicacies to all the wounded alike, or to desist entirely. Had he known, or could he have detected them, they would probably have been excluded from the building.

Dr. Shippen has been untiring in his devotion to his patients, and in his attempts to bring order out of confusion, and to relieve those who have his entire sympathy. He treats those who call on him with complaints—as we have had occasion to do—with courtesy and respect, and we have no doubt but, as fast as he learns of abuses, he will do his utmost to correct them.

We have been constant visitors at the Hospitals in Washington, and know something of what we say.

HENRY H. GURNEY, Sup't Doc. Room, H.R.
B. G. WHEELER, Clerk's Department.
O. S. BUXTON, Ass't Doorkeeper.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

In the Vicinity of Guadalupe—The Country after the Rebel Raids—Distribution of the Troops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albuquerque, N. M., Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

Notwithstanding the removal of the troops from this old and well-established military post, the ancient seat of the Armijos, and of the last Governor who held position in this Territory under Mexican rule, having surrendered to the United States forces, under the command of Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, in 1846, the place continues as lively and business-like as ever. The ranches in immediate proximity to the town, both above and below on both sides of the river, contain the richest soil and best pasture lands, and are, perhaps, the best cultivated of any in New-Mexico. Owing to the inroad of the Texan rebels, last March, the public buildings belonging to the Government, and others used for military purposes, were abandoned, and summarily burnt down or destroyed by our troops before the ingress of the rebel hordes; consequently, many of the buildings present at this time a dilapidated appearance. The crop of wheat just gathered has been very fine, and the corn presents a thrifty look and promises to yield largely. The breadth of soil sown in small grain this year, the invasion of the "*Tejanos*" to the contrary, is greater than it has been in any previous year. Though considerably plundered and devastated by the rebel freebooters, it will require but a few years for the country to recover from the predatory raid of these semi-devils in human form divine, and enable the patriotic citizens of the country to regain their wonted buoyancy and prosperity.

The old and much-revered church of Guadalupe (our Lady of Guadalupe) is still standing, as an honored pile of religious fervor. The flagstaff in the plaza is erected near by, and the American colors, the glorious Stars and Stripes, nailed to the masthead, float as gaily, proudly and defiantly as ever. The interior of the church is furnished in more splendid style, and spread over with costly decorations of a sacred character, than any other edifice in the Territory. It is, indeed, richly and tastefully ornamented with silver and gold trappings, and from "rosy morn until dewy eve" the devout votaries of the Cross who worship within this holy shrine may be seen wending their way to and from the blessed sanctuary. The French priest in charge, Father Coudon, is good-natured, polite and devoted to every good work for the benefit and eternal salvation of his fellow-man.

The troops in this Territory are distributed as follows:

Col. Gabriel R. Paul, Eighth Infantry, commanding officer at Fort Union. Main supplies of the army at this post.

Col. Christopher Carson, First New-Mexican Volunteers, commanding officer at Los Lunas, (headquarters of the First New-Mexican Volunteers,) two companies, A and G, stationed there.

Lieut.-Col. Enoch Steen, Second Cavalry, commanding officer at Fort Craig, (Fifth and Seventh Infantry and Colorado Volunteers.) "The Pike's Peakers are the dandy, O!"

Col. Howe, Second Cavalry, Commanding officer at Fort Fillmore. Two companies of Infantry.

Brig.-Gen. James H. Carleton, First Cavalry, Commanding officer at Santa Barbara, (Fort Thorn,) on the Rio Grande, and of the District of Arizona. From 1,500 to 2,000 men (Regulars and California Volunteers) under his orders.

Capt. Jose D. Sena, First New-Mexico Volunteers, commanding officer at Gallisteo, one company of volunteers.

Major A. W. Mayer, First New-Mexico Volunteers, commanding officer at Fort Garland, one company of New-Mexico Volunteers.

Major Joseph Cummingt, First New-Mexico Volunteers, commanding battalion, (four companies,) at Santa Fé.

Major A. W. Morrison, First New-Mexico Volunteers, commanding officer at Polvadera, two companies, B and I, First New-Mexico Volunteers.

Lieut. R. H. Hall, Tenth Infantry, commanding officer at Peralta, one company, F, Fifth Infantry. This post is the central dépôt for military supplies.

Lieut.-Col. J. Frank Chavez, commanding officer Western Military District at Cubero, in the Navajo country, one company First New-Mexico Volunteers.

These troops are all under the orders of the Department commander, Gen. E. R. S. Canby. Headquarters of the Territory at Santa Fé. By a recent order of the War Department at Washington, Gen. Canby has been relieved from duty here. His successor is not yet named, but it is supposed it will be Brig.-Gen. James H. Carleton, now in the District of Arizona. This officer is well known to the citizens of Albuquerque and New-Mexico. He formerly commanded here some five or six years ago, and is justly appreciated for his unbending integrity, his great energy, courage and indomitable zeal. His administration of the Department would give great satisfaction to our people, and it is hoped that he will be assigned to the duties of Department commander, for which he is so eminently qualified.

SIMON.

The Question of Emigration.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 29.

The following is the official translation from a recent Bremen newspaper:

"Is emigration to the United States to be encouraged at the present time?"

When we closely approach this question, it appears much like a bold undertaking, if not something much worse—and yet, we believe that we are at least as well informed upon American affairs, and have a right to aver as strong regards for our countrymen, who are desirous of emigrating, as any of those who cry out pain and sorrow, because of the discord existing in the Union, and assume the external appearance of dissuasion only from motives of disinterestedness and humanity.

We are now once again the steadfast advocate of the belief that emigration is not only a good thing for our German Fatherland, in a political as well as social aspect, but that it is to be regretted that many more of its children do not seek the West, and as we direct our eyes to the future, very serious grounds for anxiety spread themselves before us, especially in this, that where the United States gave employment to industrial labor through its cotton crop, that work is at an end, and the want of employment threatens next Winter to be still more pinching, thus bringing sorrow and want upon many hundreds of German families.

In France, it is already estimated, with probable certainty, there will be, at the commencement of the severest portion of the Winter, at least 400,000 persons out of work, and more or less a burden on public or private benevolence, and in England, as well as in Ireland, the number of unemployed will be still larger than in France.

Under these circumstances, it is certainly better for the workingman to go abroad and settle there, where, as for instance in the United States, a homestead farm is proffered to him as a free gift, with very many guarantees of a future free from care about subsistence; nor should the existing civil war deter from emigration to the United States, for we have always said, and hold to it, that the manufacturer and husbandman of East and West will not be directly in the slightest manner affected by it, as not being in the slightest manner mixed up with it. This is confirmed by the following dispatch from Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, dated 8th August last past, which we have obtained from the American Consulate at this place for publication. It is gratifying to us that the Government of the United States has come forward with such an exposition, and we hope that henceforth emigration may, in respect of immigration, devote the most earnest attention to the subject.

This is not urged by the delusive misrepresentations, which are at times used by agents for other countries, such as Brazil, sometimes by notices in newspapers, seeking by such means to obtain some advantage to themselves in certain German circles. Apart from higher and sure advantages, and the free gift of land from the Government, the immigrant to the United States has the opportunity to buy good land at a dollar per acre, and pay therefor in the current money of the Government, which affords a further guaranty against the consequences which might attend any depreciation of the paper money now in circulation.

To conscription—a cause of emigration to the United States recently, seeking as its aim to improve its condition—the immigrant is not subject; he retains his right to protection of his own Government, until of his own will he takes occasion to cast loose from his original allegiance, and becomes a citizen of the United States; and is likewise sure of sharing in some of the best positions among the body of citizens, which are from time to time, although not enduring, distributed, and are open to deserving citizens on appointment by the Government.

We repeat, that it is better to regard want of employment from a distance, than to be compelled to sustain one's self in inaction; and that the United States, according to information from all well informed and judicious men, at the present time hold out the greatest inducements to those who are desirous to emigrate.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

A War Meeting—Who Made the Speeches—Their Spirit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

I reached this city last night in time to be present this evening at one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings I have ever attended in any city, East or West. It was a war meeting, called at Bryan Hall in this city, to express the popular feeling on the subject of the late Proclamation of the President. Called at Bryan Hall; but the fabled feat of putting a bushel of beans into a quart pot, was not more hopeless than would have been the attempt to get the "meeting" into Bryan Hall. It filled Bryan Hall, and then it "biled over" into the City Hall grounds across the way, where a second meeting was speedily improvised, and speakers spoke, and music swelled, from the high steps of the City Hall—or Court-house, as the Chicagoans term it. Bryan Hall is very capacious—none larger in the Union, I think—and at the early hour when I arrived there, it was densely packed, aisles and lobby, and the meeting at the Court-house opposite already large. Long experience hath made your correspondent bold, in the matter of penetrating crowds, but, I confess, I quailed a little at first, on this occasion; but rallying all my energies, I plunged in, and by exercising all my professional ingenuity, was presently seated on the stage.

It is not my purpose to report any of the speeches. They were mostly by gentlemen who have always been members of the Democratic Party. One of them was a well-known personal friend and devoted political adherent of Senator Douglas throughout his entire political career; the others were also Douglas Democrats. They were all most emphatic and unqualifying in their expressions of determined adherence to the policy of President Lincoln—*whatever* it may be. The name of Abraham Lincoln was, throughout the entire evening, the signal for the most unbounded and prolonged outbursts of enthusiasm. The gentleman to whom I have just alluded as the coadjutor of Douglas—Gen. Linder—had always, he said, been a *personal* friend of Abraham Lincoln, though differing from him widely in political principle. Some of this gentleman's personal reminiscences of old Abe were most entertaining. "I was born,' said he, "within ten miles of the spot where Abe was born, and just one month after he was born. We played together when we were boys, and I don't think either of us ever had much idea of becoming President—I know *I* hadn't, any way. His father, Thomas Lincoln, was the poorest man that I think I *ever* saw in the whole course of my life, and the next poorest man to him was my own daddy! * * * I don't think I have ever been quite so close upon Abe's heels since the time when we both came into the world as I am at the present time—I was a month behind him then, but I'm not an hour behind him now. I approve of his proclamation with my whole heart, and I will support it with my last breath."

Another of these whilom Democrats says: "If it is *Abolitionism* to support the President heartily in his determination to strike at the root of the rebellion, by striking at Slavery, then I am an Abolitionist *up to the hub.*"

Said another: "No matter whether you or I advised this measure or not, we cannot be loyal men and withhold from it our hearty and unqualified support. As for me, I shall do so. The President has directed upon the enemy, through this measure, a tremendous gun, loaded to the muzzle. It is not for me to question its efficacy, It may deal death and destruction to the enemy; it may burst and ruin us who man it; but, come life or come death, come victory or come ruin, the loyal man and the patriot *must stand by the gun!*"

There can be no doubt in the minds of any intelligent man, as to the spirit of loyalty to this proclamation prevailing in the West. I found the same feeling in Cincinnati. And even in Kentucky, all whom I conversed with were of this one feeling, namely: That they feared there were a great many in the State who would think it wrong, and unbearable, but as for themselves they felt no such spirit, but were fully in favor of it as a war measure. I think the sputterings of the Louisville *Journal* are more a sop thrown to Mrs. Grundy than anything else.

SIKES.

A Glimpse at the Interior of Charleston.

[Extract from a Private Letter.]

Charleston, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

Should you get this letter then you may regard it as a possibility that the blockade is not quite what it ought to be; though it is now regarded as a very great risk for anything but steamers to make the attempt.

Every now and then some vessel gets in here, and also at Wilmington. There is also some port on the coast of Georgia, below Savannah, into which several cargoes have been run.

The profits of a successful venture are so enormous that the shippers can afford to lose two out of three.

I inclose a list of prices which were obtained the other day for goods at auction in the city. These prices are the best answer to those who doubt the general efficiency of the blockade. A cargo of goods ordinarily worth $100,000, brings purchasers from all parts of the country, and nets nearly or quite $1,000,000. This would be supposed to be the case with regard to imported goods—but it might be thought that other articles, those that are raised here, could be bought at reasonable rates. It is hardly so, however. Hominy which ordinarily is worth $1 or $1 25, sells for $6 per bushel. Irish potatoes are worth $8 or $10 a barrel. Flour is now selling at $26 per barrel. I gave 37½ cents a pound for lamb, beef or veal, and as poor as was ever bought by the boarding-house women, who "buy cheap meat for boarders." And other things in the same ratio, except fruit, which is now very cheap in the upper country, but which brings good prices here. Soap (ordinary yellow) is worth $1 per pound, and sperm candles sold at $2 a pound, by the quantity. Tallow candles, as black as your hat, sell for 62½ cents. The army have been for months, and still are on short rations, and must be till the new crop of corn comes off, and where the salt is coming from to salt their beef and bacon for next Winter's campaign I can't see.

The late attack on James' Island was very near settling the business for this city. Had Gen. Benham had 500 fresh soldiers he would have carried that battery, and then the way had been easy. It is regarded as a wonderful thing that they did not carry it. They fought like tigers, and nothing but the timely arrival of a Louisiana battalion saved the South Carolina chivalry from biting the dust.

There is great glorification among the multitude at the late battle in which McClellan was driven back; but among the knowing ones there is an evident chagrin that the attack, desperate as it was, failed of its object in great part. The loss was tremendous on this side. The papers do not and will not give the aggregate, but reports enough of parts of the forces engaged have been made to show a loss of nearly fifty per cent. It is safe to say that 35,000 were killed and wounded on this side. The present population of Richmond, in wounded and sick soldiers, is quite equal to its ordinary population in times of peace. My own impression is that if the National Government does anything like its duty at this juncture, the Capital of the Confederate States will fall, and the rebellion is quashed. But every exertion under heaven will be made to hold it to the last gasp. A present attack is what is demanded.

This town might have been taken by a proper attack, any time the past year. Three Monitors would do it, in spite of all that can be done to defend it. You have no idea of the secret anxiety in the hearts of Union men here that the attack should be hastened. Yet, should the city be taken, there would be no outbursts of joy, but there would be a great inward rejoicing.

The Confederates once whipped in Virginia, and you will hear one prolonged shout for the downfall of this damnable Government, from New-Orleans to Fortress Monroe. There is no question that there is a very large number of Union men in these States who would be glad to show themselves such if they could do so without personal peril and without the fear that a failure on the part of the National Government will prejudice their future position here. Once put the matter beyond doubt, and they will show themselves.

A Louisiana regiment is said to have taken 200 prisoners in the late battle at Richmond, and to have murdered them all. This story has an origin entitling it to credit.

* * * The rebels are busy placing obstructions in the harbor—how extensive they are it is difficult to tell—but the engineering skill here has not shown any great things thus far. There is no doubt that a sea attack would be directly successful, if properly and promptly made. As to any defence of the city, after Forts Sumter and Moultrie are passed, it is simply nonsense. There will be none—there *could* be none—and there have not been in or about the city, at any one time, more than from 10,000 to 13,000 troops.

Business here is of course dead. Grass abounds in Hayne-street and East Bay, the principal wholesale thoroughfares. Banks pay out Confederate notes and nothing else. They ran away, however, the other day, when the Yankees were on James Island. Every Bank went into the interior of the State. One or two have returned, with supplies of Confederate notes, to run again when another demonstration is made.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Japan and Foreign Trade—Additions and Amendments to the Treaty—The Attack on the Legations—An Historical Review—Recent Events.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Yokohama, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

It was three years ago, the first of this month, that Japan was opened, by treaty, to trade with foreign nations. For the first two years of that time it was a subject of general remark, that every six months or thereabouts one or more of our number was struck down by the assassin. After the attack on the English Legation—the most atrocious of all heretofore perpetrated—there seemed to have been a lull in this kind of business, and considering, perhaps, the magnitude of the deed attempted, the assassin kept his sword sheathed for a twelvemonth. On the anniversary, however, of the one above-mentioned, it seems to have been thought a fit time to resume hostilities, and consequently on the morning after the day (according to Japanese dates, June 25,) on which the Legation, last year, came so near being entirely cut up, an express came down from Yedo with the sad news that two foreigners had been assassinated during the night.

The particulars, as we gathered them from one of the members of the Legation there at the time, are in brief as follows:

First, however, that we may be able to make ourselves better understood, some explanation as to how the Legation is situated and guarded may be necessary. As a temporary residence, the several Legations, on arriving at Yedo, were assigned temples. Attached to these temples are usually ornamented grounds, with fish-ponds, and in most cases groves of fine old trees, with walks winding among them. For a time only, sentinels were placed at the several points of access to those grounds, and all felt quite secure within. As, however, the assassinations became more frequent, the Japanese Government increased these sentries to a guard of a hundred or more men. After the first attack on the English Legation, still greater precautions were taken, and substantial means of protection erected. A double stockade of posts, 15 feet high, was built around the temple, and so thickly set as to render it impossible for a man to get through between them. Between these a patrol was kept up day and night, so that it was almost next to impossible for anyone to get within the inclosure unobserved.

In addition to what the Japan Government has done in this way the English Minister received from China a mounted guard of lancers, 14 or 15 in number, and 30 or 40 marines from the men-of-war in port, were always on duty at the Legation. Such was the state of things on the night of the last attack.

Some extra precaution had also been taken about this time, to render things more secure in consequence of a suggestion made by the Japan Government, who sent one of the Governors of Foreign Affairs to call on the English Minister only a day or two before, to remind him that the anniversary of the last attack was near at hand, and that it would be well to use a little more vigilance than usual, at the same time increasing their own men to about 500 within the inclosure. Notwithstanding all these precautions the result of the attack that did actually take place was most fatal.

A sentry that was patroling in front of the Minister's sleeping-room, accompanied by a Japanese official, one of the guard, bearing a lantern, was the first attacked, and living a few hours afterward gave the following account of the affair. That about 1 o'clock in the morning he discovered a man crawling on all fours toward him across a little bridge stretching over an ornamented pond in the yard.

As soon as discovered he challenged him, and, on giving the password properly, the ruffian was allowed to approach, whereupon the man bearing the lantern lifted it to his face, which seemed to be the signal to begin, as he immediately rushed at the sentinel, giving him a thrust with a spear, which penetrated his neck. The sentry returned the charge with a bayonet thrust, but was prevented from following it up by having his hand cut off at the wrist by some second party. After dealing him other blows, and striking him probably dead, the assassin, on trying to leave the spot, either to flee or attack others, was met by the Corporal of the guard, who was going his rounds and attracted to the spot by the noise. He had time to fire but a single shot before he was cut down by a two-handed stroke from the heavy sword of his adversary, and killed almost instantly. By this time the guard, both foreign and Japanese, was thoroughly aroused, whereupon the assassin, seeing such odds, fled, and, what is most remarkable of all at first sight, succeeded in escaping. The Corporal was found to be wounded in twenty places by sword and spear cuts. Although the assassin had escaped, the mystery as to who perpetrated the deed was half solved by finding on the spot his spear, which, much to the surprise of all, bore the same mark of designation as those used by the Japanese guard then on duty around the Temple.

Immediately the muster-roll was called, and one of their number was found missing, who was soon after discovered at his own house wounded by a ball and a bayonet thrust. Finding no means of escape, he committed hari-kari or suicide, by cutting himself open.

The apparent design of the assassin was to get at the Minister by killing the sentry before the door, but in this he failed by being discovered too soon. The Japan Government, at the request of the Minister, had the dead body of the assassin brought to his place, that he might make sure that his death was not a hoax. They make every apology possible, expressing the most sincere regret at its occurrence, but offered no explanation as to the cause. The real truth in the matter will, in all probability, never be arrived at. The affair will be referred to the home Government, and made a subject of debate in Parliament, and there end. It is somewhat remarkable that this should take place while the Embassy to Europe is the guest of the English people.

LATER.

Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

Soon after the attack made on the English Legation a year ago, it and the French both took up their residence in Yokohama, going to Yedo only on such occasions as it was necessary for transacting business. A change, however, took place in the English Representative this Spring, and the new Minister decided again to take up his residence permanently in Yedo—the place for the Legation according to treaty. He had been there, however, but a week or two when this second attack was made, and he, too, has come down to Yokohama.

The reasons given by him for apparently deserting his post is, that the English men-of-war in port cannot give him a sufficient number of men to protect him in the exposed position of the Temple, from the midnight attacks of the Japanese. The American Minister three days ago, with two ladies as guests at the Legation, returned, and feels quite secure with none but a Japanese guard, when the English had not only the Japanese, but some forty or fifty foreigners.

Why this difference of feeling and position between the two Legations and the Japanese, it is difficult to surmise, unless it is that the predecessors of Mr. Pruyn and Col. Neale had something to do with it. Mr. Harris seemed at all times to be on the best terms with the Japanese; while Mr. Alcock, on the contrary, was forever at loggerheads with them. The Americans, as a people, have, I believe, always been in better favor with the Japanese than either the English or French.

I understand that the English and French will continue to reside at Yokohama till such time as a sufficient number of men shall be sent from China to render it safe beyond a doubt for them to reside in Yedo, or the place now in process of erection and actual fortification by the Japanese Government, for the lodgment of the several foreign Legations, shall be completed. This place is located on a hill, in the suburbs of Yedo, and when completed, will deserve in all respects the name of a fortified castle, with its high walls and moats. It commands one of the most beautiful views of Yedo and the bay, and in consequence of this commanding position has been strongly objected to by some of the Princes, thinking it not good policy to put foreigners into a place so strong, right in the Imperial City.

Rumors of trouble between some of the more powerful Princes and the Government have been for the last two or three weeks coming to our ears from different quarters. What the nature of this difficulty may be, or whether there is really any at all, it is impossible to say. Surmises, of course, are abundant. That some change is going on of importance in the political condition of the country, there can be little doubt. The advent of foreigners, the new elements and principles developed by trade with other portions of the world, in a country so long completely closed against it, must of necessity bring about a revolution of some kind. Whether this is to be peaceful or warlike, whether gradual or sudden and impetuous, whether kept under control by the wisdom and foresight of the Government, or seized by its opponents as an opportunity for self-agrandizement and the usurpation of favor, remains to be seen. The strides already taken in commercial progress is remarkable indeed, when we consider that four years ago the port of Kanagawa was but a small fishing town, and that the last twelve months shows an export and import trade of $10,000,000. We think if any trouble arises at all, it will not be because the larger and more powerful Princes do not wish to have intercourse with foreign nations, as has frequently been supposed, but because the Government will not allow them to trade direct, each railway bring the products of his own domain to a port opened in it, and thus secure all the benefits of such a trade to himself. Under the present order of things, however, everything has to go through the hands of the Government and submitted to a heavy tax, which affords a large revenue to it, without benefiting the producer or adding to the revenues of the Prince from whose domain it is brought.

The Prince of Satsuma, whose domain is at the southern extremity of the Japanese group, has bought some foreign-built ships and steamers, one or two of which he has freighted with Japanese produce and sent to China to be disposed of. Purchases are also being made by other Princes of foreign vessels, some of which are employed on the coast—not many, as yet, have ventured further. For the most part, they have on board one or two foreigners as navigators, until their own seamen can be educated in navigating waters beyond their own seas. At a foundry in Nagasaki, under the supervision of the Dutch, the Japan Government are having the machinery made for twenty steam vessels of war. We believe the hulls are part to be built here and part in America.

This same Prince of Satsuma is one of the most powerful of the land. It is in or near his domain that Nagasaki is situated, so that he has been in much closer communication than any other with the Dutch, who occupied Desima, while all the rest of the empire was closed. It is in this way that he had imbibed his ideas of progress, and is the first to embrace an opportunity offered of communicating by his own ships with the rest of the world. Not only is he in advance of the other Princes in his more liberal ideas of commercial intercourse, but he has the best trained soldiers, and the most improved implements of modern warfare, (up to within the last two years,) which renders him at once respected and feared by the Government.

It is only a few days ago that he passed here, on his way to Yedo, with a train of some 3,000 soldiers, in company with an ambassador from the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor, to the Temporal one at Yedo. The principal object of this visit, we understand, was to arrange a marriage between his son and a daughter of the Spiritual Emperor, or Mikado. Should this be brought about, it must still more increase his power and influence. The marriage of a Prince not of the royal blood with the house of the Mikado has, I believe, never occurred up to this time. It is to be hoped, therefore, if this be the case, that the influence this Prince will be able to exert, in consequence of these combined advantages over the others, may bring about a more liberal and enlarged policy in Japan, and that, ere long, the whole country will be thrown open to the civilization and Christianity of Western nations. All is quiet here; building in the town of Yokohama is rapidly going on, and no fear is entertained of an interruption of trade from any internal convulsion of the country, for the present. The first cargo of tea for America direct is now being got ready by the agent of A. A. Low Bros.

We hope the experiment may prove a good one, as we have long wished to see some direct trade carried on with this country and the United States, as heretofore it has been done through China, all exported for our market being there transferred into other bottoms.

Reported Important Discovery in Naval Warfare.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

Bay of Algesiras, Spain, U. S. Steam Sloop-of-war Kearsage, Sept. 7, 1862.

The officers of this ship have within the last three days been electrified by an invention of our First Assistant Engineer, James W. Whittaker, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., which totally eclipses anything yet announced on the all-important topic of iron-clad ships.

For obvious reasons, I am not at liberty, at present, to give the details of this powerful agent for the destruction of such iron-plated antagonists as the *Merrimac* and *Arkansas*.

For its simplicity in design, completeness in construction and certainty of execution, it cannot be excelled by anything yet invented or advanced. In fact, it is the event of the Nineteenth century.

It revolutionizes the whole theory of naval warfare, and, as long as its use is confined to our own navy, no other Power in the world can be successful, no matter how many or what class of iron-clad ships may be brought against us.

It can be applied to any ship in the service at a comparatively nominal expense, and when so applied, even the *Monitor* or *New Ironsides* would be, when opposed, as helpless as were the *Cumberland* and *Congress* when attacked by the *Merrimac*.

Our Captain, Chief Engineer, and other officers, have examined it, and all concur in pronouncing it a perfect success; and the Captain has detached the inventor from the ship and ordered him home with his plans, to report in person to the Navy Department. Mr. Whittaker will probably leave on the 10th inst.

Needing no experimental trial, and the time required for its construction, application and readiness for action not exceeding three weeks' labor in any of our Navy-yards, we trust soon to hear of its acceptance by the Government, and certain proofs of its utility. The navies of the world must soon disappear before this new and terrible opponent, while through its aid the Union will be restored, and the nation take her proper place as director of the affairs of the world.

A Serenade to Gen. Milroy.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Oct. 2.

Gen. Milroy was serenaded last evening at the McLure House. The band played the Star-Spangled Banner and a spirited march, after which, loud calls were heard for "Gen. Milroy" and "Old Grey Eagle." Gov. Pierpoint then stepped forward and introduced the General.

Gen. Milroy said he was nothing but a plain Western Hoosier. He would almost as soon attempt to storm a battery as to make a speech. He had received the credit of acting, very promptly, but would never acquire any honor as a talker. He said he considered it an honor to command the Virginia troops, of which his brigade is entirely composed. They were fighting boys. They had left home and friends to engage in the sacred cause, and nobody but a soldier could ever appreciate the hardships and privations they have undergone. They had endured all patiently and willingly. We marched through Virginia once. We have come back to go over the same ground again. We have an unfaltering trust in the justice of our cause and its ultimate success.

In speaking of the late Bull Run battle, he said that not half of Gen. Pope's army was engaged. The affair was badly managed somewhere or other. The rebels and the Federals both commenced running at the same time, in different directions. The rebels discovered this fact before we did. They came back the next day. We didn't, and they claimed a victory.

Gen. Milroy said he believed that Slavery was the cause of this war. The cause of contention ought to be removed, and he was glad that the signs of the times looked to the accomplishment of this great object.

The recent invasion of Maryland was a spasmodic and desperate enterprise on the part of the rebels. They would be driven back into the dens in which their treason was hatched. He had the utmost faith in the success of the Union arms and had never dispaired for a moment.

Gen. Milroy spoke rapidly and nervously. He has a slight impediment in his speech, but he nevertheless speaks, as he acts, promptly and decisively. He looks and he talks like a soldier, and his men are entirely devoted to him. He was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.

At the conclusion of the General's speech, loud calls were made for Gov. Pierpoint, but the Governor did not appear, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

—The capture of Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, by the rebels, will deprive the New-York State Fair of one of its attractions. He was to have delivered the annual address.

—Gen. Cox has been promoted to the command of the late Gen. Reno's Division.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

BUCKNER'S REPORT OF THE SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON.

Gen. Buckner's report of the surrender of Fort Donelson is published in the Southern papers. He says:

"In a council of general and field officers, held after night, it was unanimously resolved that if the enemy had not reoccupied, in strength, the position in front of Gen. Pillow, the army should effect its retreat, and the order to assemble the regiments for that purpose was given by Gen. Floyd. But as the enemy had, late in the afternoon, appeared in considerable force on the battle-field of the morning, a reconnoissance was ordered, I think, by Gen. Pillow, under the instructions of Gen. Floyd. The report of this reconnoissance, made by Col. Forrest, has been fully stated by Gens. Floyd and Pillow, and from all I have been able to learn since, I am satisfied the information was correct. Among other incidents showing that the enemy had not only reoccupied their former ground, but extended their lines still further to our left, is the fact that Overton's cavalry, following after Forrest's, was cut off from retreat by an infantry force of the enemy at the point where Forrest had crossed the stream on the river road. When the information of our reinvestment was reported, Gen. Floyd, Gen. Pillow and myself were the only members of the council present. Both of these officers have stated the views of the council, but my recollection of some of the incidents narrated differs so materially from that of Gen. Pillow, that without intending any reflection upon either of those officers, I feel called upon to notice some of the differences between us.

Both officers have correctly stated that I regarded the position of the army as desperate, and that the attempt to extricate it by another battle, in the suffering and exhausted condition of the troops, was almost hopeless. The troops had been worn down with watching, with labor, with fighting; many of them were suffering and exhausted by their incessant labors. There had been no regular issue of rations for several days, and scarcely any means of cooking. Their ammunition was nearly expended. We were completely invested by a force fully four times the strength of our own. In their exhausted condition they could not have made a march. An attempt to make a sortie would have been resisted by a superior force of fresh troops; and that attempt would have been the signal for the fall of the river batteries, and the presence of the enemy's gunboats, sweeping with their fire, at close range, the positions of troops, who would thus have been assailed on their front, rear and flank at the same instant. The result would have been a virtual massacre of the troops, more disheartening in its effects than a surrender.

In this opinion Gen. Floyd coincided; and I am certain that both he and I were convinced that Gen. Pillow agreed with us in opinion. Gen. Pillow then asked our opinion as to the practicability of our holding our position another day. I replied that my right was already turned, a portion of my intrenchments in the enemy's possession, and they were in position successfully to assail my position and the water batteries; and that with my weakened and exhausted force, I could not successfully resist the assault which would be made at daylight by a vastly superior force. I further remarked that I understood the principal object of the defence of Donelson to be to cover the movement of Gen. A. S. Johnston's army from Bowling Green to Nashville, and that if the movement was not completed, it was my opinion that we should attempt another defence even at the risk of the destruction of our entire force, as the delay even of a few hours might gain the safety of Gen. Johnston's force. Gen. Floyd remarked that Gen. Johnston's army had already reached Nashville. I then expressed the opinion that it would be wrong to subject the army to a virtual massacre when no good could result from the sacrifice; and that the General Officers owed it to their men, when further resistance was unavailing, to obtain the best terms of capitulation possible for them. Gen. Floyd expressed himself in similar terms, and in his opinion I understood Gen. Pillow to acquiesce.

For reasons which he has stated, Gen. Floyd then announced his purpose to leave with such portion of his division as could be transported in two small steamers, which were expected about daylight. Gen. Pillow, addressing Gen. Floyd, then remarked that he thought that there were no two persons in the Confederacy whom the Yankees would prefer to capture than himself and Gen. Floyd, and asked the latter's opinion as to the propriety of his accompanying Gen. Floyd. To this inquiry the latter replied that it was a question for every man to decide for himself. Gen. Pillow then addressed the same inquiry to me, to which I remarked that I could only reply as Gen. Floyd had done, that it was a question for every officer to decide for himself, and that in my own case, I regarded it as my duty to remain with my men and share their fate, whatever it might be. Gen. Pillow, however, announced his purpose to leave, when Gen. Floyd directed me to consider myself in command. I remarked that a capitulation would be as bitter to me as it could be to any one, but I regarded it as a necessity of our position, and I could not reconcile it with my sense of duty to separate my fortunes from those of my command. It is due to Gen. Pillow to state that some time after the command had been transferred to me, and while preparations were making for his departure, he returned to the room, and said to Gen. Floyd and myself that he wished it understood that he had thought that it would have been better to have held the fort another day, in order to await the arrival of steamers to transport the troops across the river. I again recapitulated my reasons for thinking it impossible to hold our position; and whatever may have been Gen. Pillow's opinion, he certainly impressed me with the belief that he again acquiesced in the necessity of a surrender.

It is now near daylight of Sunday morning, the 16th. I ordered the troops back to their positions in the intrenchments, and addressed a note—a copy of which is inclosed—to the Federal Commander, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant. His reply is also transmitted. When it was received, but a small portion of the troops had returned to their lines. A portion of my field guns had been spiked when the troops had been withdrawn under Gen. Floyd's orders. The gunners had not yet returned to the water batteries. A degree of confusion, amounting almost to a state of disorganization, resulting from the knowledge of our position, pervaded a considerable portion of our troops. A corps of not less than fifteen thousand of the enemy, with fifteen pieces of artillery, were in position to assault the extreme right of the line, which was effectually turned, and the water batteries exposed to assault without the power of resisting the attack. At the point most strongly threatened I could not have opposed, at the time, a thousand men. Every road leading from the lines was effectually closed. Even the river road, by which the cavalry had left, and which was impassable by infantry, was closed by a force of the enemy, within fifteen minutes after Forrest had passed, and Overton's cavalry was forced to return to the lines.

The troops were broken down by unusual privations. Most of them had labored and fought almost incessantly for a week. From Thursday morning until Saturday night they had been almost constantly under fire. From Thursday evening until Sunday morning they had suffered intensely in a heavy snow storm and from intense cold, almost without shelter, with insufficient food and almost without sleep. They had behaved with a gallantry unsurpassed, until the power of further endurance was exhausted. The supply of ammunition was very small. The aggregate of the army—never greater than about 12,000—was now reduced to 9,000 men, after the departure of Gen. Floyd's brigade. The investing force of the enemy was about 50,000 strong, and considerably exceeded that force by the following morning. Under these circumstances, no alternative was left me but to accept the terms demanded by our ungenerous enemy. A copy of the order of Gen. Grant, fixing the terms of surrender, is herewith inclosed.

I do not seek to avoid any responsibility which, in the judgment of the President, may attach to my action, which was guided in every instance by a feeling of duty. My chief wish is that he will find it consistent with the public interests to permit me still to wield my fortunes in the contest for independence with those of the brave men whose gallantry I have witnessed, whose dangers and hardships I have shared, and in common with whom I have endured the privations of imprisonment among a vindictive and tyrannical foe.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

From the Grenada Appeal, Sept. 23.

A gentleman from west of the river, who arrived in this city last evening, has placed in our hands copies of Pine Bluff and Little Rock papers as late as the 12th, and also favors us with some interesting and gratifying verbal intelligence. A fine army for operations in the Trans-Mississippi Department has been organized by the Generals who have been intrusted with the work, and the invaders have already been made to feel its vengeance, in the vicinity of Helena, and the power of our friends to protect the State from predatory excursions is so manifest that of late the enemy has remained unusually quiet. In the northwestern part of the State there have also been some movements. On the 24th of August Cols. Cockrill, Coffee and Tracey reached Bentonville, in the northwestern corner of this State, with about 2,500 men. They gave the Federals a fight at Lone Jack, in Missouri, and captured two pieces of the battery formerly commanded by Captain, now Brig.-Gen. Totton.

Under the new Constitution a general State election will take place in October, and under a recent decision of the Supreme Court all the offices, Confederate, State, and County, will have to be filled. The canvass is already occupying public attention, and we observe that candidates are becoming plenty. There appears to be no feeling, personal or otherwise, in the campaign, except in the contest for Governor. Gov. Rector, in a lengthy circular, has announced himself for reelection, and Col. Harris Flannigan, of Clark County, and Mr. John S. H. Rainey, are also candidates. Col. F. appears to be the favorite of those who oppose Gov. Rector.

The *True Democrat* publishes a semi-official statement of the financial condition of the State as follows:

Amount in the Treasury Dec. 12, 1860....	$550,990 52
Amount received since	595,132 25
Amount of War Bonds issued	1,447,026 60
Amount of Treasury Warrants	710,288 10
Total:	$3,303,437 46
There is yet in the Treasury	66,698 50
Amount spent in 21 months	$3,234,738 96

The attempt of the Lincoln Government to foist upon the State a Provisional Government, in the persons of Phelps and his attachés, is treated with great ridicule. The rule of the clique, it is predicted, will never be attempted, much less exercised.

Capt. John D. Adams, formerly commandant of the post of Memphis, has been transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Two members of the Military Board of Arkansas are to be elected, at the general election in October next.

Of crops in the State we only find the following notice in the Pine Bluff *True Southron*:

Crops.—The weather has been very dry for some time—only one shower in about two months. The hill country is very much parched, and if we are correctly informed, many will have to depend on the corn crop of the river valley, for bread. The valley of the Arkansas River has yielded a large crop, and the army as well as the people must draw subsistence from it. We trust, and believe, that our military authorities are alive to this important fact, and will not allow the Yankees ever to take possession of this section of country, which would be a misfortune almost irretrievable.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

From the Grenada Appeal.

It is almost impossible to keep pace with the advancing movements of the various Confederate armies in the field, so rapid is their progress, so complicated the plans of our able Generals, and so astonishing the events daily attendant upon their operations. Yet every reader can see that a new policy has been adopted—a new species of warfare inaugurated; or, as the Richmond *Examiner* remarks, "the spade and the ditch have at last been discarded—that legs have been substituted for embankments, and that the happiest effects are witnessed, both upon the health and spirits of the soldiers, and upon the prospects for the success of our cause."

In the West the features of the campaign, as seen at present, are highly interesting, scarcely less so than the gigantic movements in Virginia and Maryland. We have in the Valley of the Mississippi an army that would be of magnificent proportions were it concentrated; but at present its different divisions are each performing a work scarcely less important than that which will come before them when united at the termination of the scheme they are engaged in. The journal above named refers to the situation west of the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies, and without exposing aught that could be of service to the enemy, makes a highly encouraging statement, which will enable our readers to follow transpiring events more understandingly.

The excursion of Gen. Morgan into Kentucky, six weeks ago, is regarded only as a reconnoissance or feeler, and it will be recollected that as soon as that wary officer had explored the way, and returned in safety and triumph, Gen. Kirby Smith's whole command, of which Morgan was a constituent part, advanced along the track he had explored. But Gen. Smith's column is itself but a part of a great movement. It is the vanguard of Gen. Bragg's army, the main body of which keeps in immediate contact with the retreating army of the North, under the leadership of Buell, who retreats slowly before Bragg, while the latter cannot be a moment off his guard in presence of so strong an adversary.

Rosecrans commands the extreme right wing of the Yankee force on this side of the Mississippi; that is to say, the portion of the army nearest the river, while Price commands the adversary column on our side. Rosecrans is not a foe to be tampered with, and hence it is that the greatest circumspection characterizes all our movements in that quarter.

Further east we find a large Confederate force watching a similar force of Federals, fortified in the mountain gorges of Cumberland Gap. It is the popular belief that this Federal force is surrounded, and cannot extricate itself. They may be starved into capitulation, but it is not probable that they will be taken in any other manner.

In addition to these we have the forces of Gens. Humphrey Marshall and Floyd, both of which have so long been in Southwestern Virginia, but who are now understood to be coöperating in the Western campaign.

In all these we find reasons for rejoicings. We see nothing discouraging. The seat of active hostilities has been changed, and the enemy driven from a number of his strongholds, until at length we find him compelled to defend his own soil instead of plundering that of the South. Our armies are rapidly consummating a preconceived plan—they are working for common views and making connected movements, and we have every reason to believe that the finale is not far distant, and that it will be a glorious termination of all our past troubles.

THE OCCUPATION OF IUKA.

A letter in the Jackson *Mississippian* gives the following details of the occupation of Iuka by Gen. Price:

"When within two miles of town, Capt. I. V. Enocks, and his company were thrown forward as skirmishers. The skirmishers changed direction and flanked the town to the left. When they reached the Memphis and Charleston road the dust raised by the retreating Federals was so great that they could scarcely see themselves. They saw, however, large quantities of Yankee and negro clothes, blankets, quilts, empty bottles, etc. But the Federals had left about an hour before, taking with them about one thousand negroes. They had got off in too big a hurry to destroy either the town or any of their commissary or Quartermaster's stores, of which a goodly quantity fell into our hands. Stores to the worth of $1,000,000 were captured.

Fifty or sixty wagons were ready to drive off, but the teamsters did not have time to hitch the teams, but thought it wise to save their own bacon by leaving the wagons, and riding off upon the mules. Sixteen hundred barrels of flour remained in one pile near the station-house, besides what was found in the commissary. About 8,000 sacks of grain were piled up on the edge of the town, besides some 5,000 more upon upon the plats at the dépôt. Cheese, lard, salt, clothes, and various 'good things,' were found in abundance, such as the Yankees can and will furnish in quantity as long as their 'greenbacks' are current with the people."

A REPORTED NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Grenada *Appeal* of Sept. 24, reports that a naval engagement between the Federal steamer *Santiago de Cuba* and the rebel "290," in which the former was badly worsted.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. Loring's report of operations in Western Virginia is published. He claims to have made immense captures, and to have marched twenty miles on Ohio soil.

Gen. Pillow having asserted that Tilghman surrendered Fort Henry unnecessarily, the latter addressed him a belligerent card, whereupon Pillow replied that his assertions were based upon incorrect information, and he retracts the offensive expressions.

The rebel Governors of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas lately held a meeting at Houston, and adopted an address to their people, enjoining concert of action. They sent a message to Jeff. Davis and the other rebel States, asking their approval.

The yellow fever prevails badly in Texas.

Southern papers speak of important military movements in progress in Arkansas. The gubernatorial contest in that State is very exciting. The candidates are Gov. Rector, Harris, Flannigan and John H. Rainey.

GEN. BRAGG TO THE KENTUCKIANS.

Glasgow, Ky., Sept. 18, 1862.

Kentuckians: I have entered your State with the Confederate army of the West, and offer you an opportunity to free yourselves from the tyranny of a despotic ruler. We come, not as conquerors or despoilers, but to restore to you the liberties of which you have been deprived by a cruel and relentless foe. We come to guarantee to all the sanctity of their homes and altars; to punish with a rod of iron the despoilers of your peace, and to avenge the cowardly insults to your women. With all non-combatants the past shall be forgotten. I shall enforce a rigid discipline and shall protect all in their persons and property. Needful supplies must be had for my army, but they shall be paid for at fair and remunerating prices.

Believing that the heart of Kentucky is with us in our great struggle for Constitutional Freedom, we have transferred from our own soil to yours, not a band of marauders, but a powerful and well-disciplined army. Your gallant Buckner leads the van. Marshall is on the right, while Breckinridge, dear to us as to you, is advancing with Kentucky's valiant sons, to receive the honor and applause due to their heroism. The strong hands which in part have sent Shiloh down to history, and the nerved arms which have kept at bay from our own homes the boastful army of the enemy are here to assist, to sustain, to liberate you. Will you remain indifferent to our call, or will you not rather vindicate the fair fame of your once free and envied State? We believe that you will, and that the memory of your gallant dead who fell at Shiloh, their faces turned homeward, will rouse you to a manly effort for yourselves and posterity.

Kentuckians! We have come with joyous hopes. Let us not depart in sorrow, as we shall if we find you wedded in your choice to your present lot. If you prefer Federal rule, show it by your frowns, and we shall return whence we came. If you choose rather to come within the folds of our brotherhood, then cheer us with the smiles of your women, and lend your willing hands to secure you in your heritage of liberty.

Women of Kentucky! Your persecutions and heroic bearing have reached our ear. Banish henceforth, forever, from your minds the fear of loathsome prisons or insulting visitations. Let your enthusiasm have free rein. Buckle on the armor of your kindred, your husbands, sons and brothers, and scoff with shame him who would prove recreant in his duty to you, his country and his God.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

Suicide of Hon. Abram Pryne.—A correspondent of the Rochester *Union*, writing from Palmyra, N. Y., Sept. 22, says: "Hon. Abram Pryne, member of Assembly from the Western District of Wayne County, committed suicide on Saturday morning last, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been confined to his bed with a fever for a number of days, being delirious most of the time until Friday night. He appeared rational after that, and about 1 o'clock Saturday morning requested a friend watching with him to turn him in the bed. He then said he felt comfortable, and urged his friend to rest, as he should not want anything. His friend having retired, Mr. Pryne left the bed, passed through two rooms to the pantry, obtained his razor, returned to his bed, and committed the fatal deed—the whole occurring within half an hour from the time his friend left him. Mr. Pryne was an Anti-Slavery man, and first gained notoriety several years ago, by a controversy he held in this city with Parson Brownlow, on the negro question. He was an associate editor of Fred. Douglass' paper, and had sole charge of it during the flight of the latter to England, after the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry. Mr. P. was elected last Fall to the New-York Legislature, and it was the intention of his party to renominate him for the office this year."

THE REBEL COAST.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Port Royal, Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

I learn that the *Nashville* is at present penned up by three gunboats at the Railroad Wharf on the Great Okeechee River. There is no possible chance for her to escape, one of the gunboats being stationed at Hell Gate, another at Buzzard's Island, and another in the centre of the river channel.

John M. Susson, late chief officer of the steamer *Nashville*, and more recently of the *Kate*, has been captured at last on a pilot-boat, while attempting to run the blockade. He will be sent North to-day by the *Keystone State*, which vessel will also take out Admiral Dupont and Commodore Rogers, who go directly to Washington for special instructions relative to the management of the fleet now greatly increasing in our Gulf stations.

I have had a conversation with Susson, and he states that he had command of the *Nashville*, and run the blockade with her several times. She only carries one gun on her forecastle, and generally a crew of from thirty-five to forty men. Capt. Gooding, a merchant seaman, has command of the *Nashville*, and is daily watching for an opportunity to escape with her. Susson, previous to his capture, left Osseba, on the Georgia coast, in command of the *Kate*, having been transferred from the *Nashville*, on the 24th of last July, and went to Nassau, N. P. He ran out at high noon, in the sight of three blockading vessels. On reaching Nassau he abandoned the *Kate*, and taking command of a pilot boat, attempted to run into Charleston, when he and his party were captured. They were taken to Port Royal as prisoners of war.

The rebel ram *Fingal*, building at Savannah, will soon be completed, and when her iron plating is finished she will be fully equal in point of strength to the *Merrimac*. She was an English iron steamer, and ran the blockade early last Spring, and on this account is much stronger than ordinary vessels, being iron-braced in every part. She was built at Greenock, in England. The rebels have cut this vessel down, razeeing her some eight feet, and widening her by the introduction of eight feet of white oak on either side, bolted on, and the iron plating is bolted and riveted to this. The whole vessel is roofed over with iron, on the same principle as that evident in the construction of the *Merrimac*.

She is provided with 800 horse-power double-oscillating engines, and will be a troublesome customer if she is ever allowed to get out from the Savannah River. The ram *Georgia*, also building at Savannah, and the *Palmetto State*, commonly called the *Ladies' Gunboat*, and a third, (name unknown,) building at Charleston, will probably prove failures. The reason why one of these gunboats has the cognomen of the *Ladies' Gunboat* is, that it has been built chiefly from small contributions by the Southern ladies. The rebels report that these gunboats were of little account all along, but it must be remembered that they cried "failure" up to the very day that Buchanan brought the invulnerable *Merrimac* out into the Hampton Roads, and spread consternation over the whole country.

Charleston and Savannah are being newly fortified continually. The work in the trenches is done by thousands of poor slaves, the white men having all enlisted and are now under arms. The whole quarter of the City of Charleston which was destroyed by fire last Spring, and the squares and streets, are all defended by rifle-pits, so that the people may have the impression that the city itself would be defended to the last, even after the National troops may enter it. All the corner houses of the streets are fitted up as block houses and barricades, from which riflemen will fire upon the Yankees, provided they do not shell the city in advance and burn it down.

Charleston Bay is obstructed directly across the shipway with piles, fire rafts, &c., in order to keep vessels from entering. When a vessel runs the blockade one of the rafts is removed and she is allowed to pass in, when the vacuum is at once filled up with the raft removed.

It is impossible to tell the exact number of men forming the garrison of Fort Sumpter, as it is used as a sort of school for the instruction of green troops, and the force is continually being changed from the fort to other points. The petty officers and privates in the fort are, for the most part, composed of Germans and Frenchmen, together with criminals of all sorts.

Three gunboats are also guarding the harbor of Charleston, mounting three nine-inch guns, and one rifled pivot each. They have no masts, and are to be used as ram gunboats, and for the immediate defence of the city. These are called the "blood-tubs" of the harbor, and are a butt for the jokes and jibes of the citizens.

Everbody seems to think that Charleston will be soon attacked, and that Gen. Mitchel is maturing his plans for its capture. In the Charleston *Mercury* of the 22d, I learn that our troops had appeared in force on Broad River. Although I have been here for some months, of course I know nothing *publicly* of anything that is going on in the planning way. I may express the opinion of all here by saying that the flag will soon again wave over Sumter's battlements, without causing any detriment even to the most delicate Government interest.

The rebels in Charleston and throughout the South are certainly suffering for many of the necessaries of life, but this is just the reason why we should push them harder than ever, and force them to succumb before the bugaboo of foreign recognition comes to scare us off the coast.

Soap is selling in Charleston at $2 per pound, and salt is worth $50 per bag—*i. e.*, soap is worth of United States currency about $1 per pound, and salt about $25 per sack. Rather strong, that!

The principal salt works of the rebels are at Bulee and Montgomery, places that might easily be captured; and the rebels are in a perfect amazement to know how it is that our fleet does so little with so much to do and so easily done.

Contrabands are coming in here now daily by hundreds. Gen. Mitchel will not let Pro-Slavery and Breckinridge army officers keep them back. There is but little work for these poor devils to do; but a brigade of five thousand will soon be organized and ready to bear the brunt of an action, or do the hard work of intrenching if necessary.

The force here has been considerably increased of late. The health of the troops is excellent. They are in the very best of spirits, and have the most unbounded enthusiasm about Gen. Mitchel, who, they say, will lead them in the field soon to certain victory.

THE PREPARATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Pensacola, Saturday, Sept. 20.

We have quite a fleet collecting here, and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of iron-clads, "little Monitors," and all sorts of "rams," and when all is ready, we are going to take Fort Morgan and Mobile, it is said. To attempt these captures with wooden ships, it seems to me, would prove disastrous, even though the affair were managed by Admiral Farragut.

Fort Morgan, the main defence of Mobile, is judiciously situated on the right bank of the channel, and mounts about one hundred guns. The main channel near the fort is seventeen fathoms deep, and will admit of the passage of the largest vessels.

If the plan of taking Mobile be the same as that carried out so successfully at New-Orleans by Admiral Farragut in running by the forts, cutting off supplies, and forcing them to surrender, we have little doubt that we shall have as much success at Mobile as we could possibly desire.

Fort Gaines, the second work of defence for Mobile, is situated on Dauphin's Island; mounts fifty guns, and can direct an excellent and formidable cross-fire with Fort Morgan.

Fort Gaines, near Mobile, has been for some time past, from reports that have reached here, evacuated by the enemy. To ascertain that fact, the steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Commodore Hitchcock, ventured toward that fort, and received a number of leaden messengers. It was unnecessary, of course, to investigate the matter any further. The commander of the gunboat *Winona*, in order to know to a certainty the truth of the rumors, ventured in, and received a similar reception to that tendered to the *Susquehanna*. This was enough to convince any one that the garrison still existed. It is said that the garrison at Fort Morgan sent off word to the blockading fleet that they were ready for us at any time. Wooden walls stood well on the Mississippi, and could do so, perhaps, at Mobile, but as we have vessels better suited for such service, we ought to use them. The army may coöperate with the navy, and, by so doing, might strengthen the form of attack. Vessels-of-war are pouring into Pensacola harbor daily, and they swell Admiral Farragut's fleet to a great armada. Those here at present are the flagship *Hartford* and the *Brooklyn*—the latter is hauled up alongside the wharf and is undergoing repairs; sailing frigate *Potomac*, steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, sailing sloops *Vincennes* and *Preble*—the latter has been made a hospital ship; gunboats *Kennebec*, *Kenawha*, *Cayuga*, *Gemsbock* and *Westfield*. Mortar fleet—ferryboat *Clifton*, Lieut.-Commanding Law, and six mortar schooners, with a number of ordnance ships, transports, &c.

Col. Billy Wilson's famous regiment of New-York Zouaves have been quartered here for the last fourteen months; during which time they have been surely in the quiet enjoyment of every luxury that this part of the country could afford. The men of this regiment have grown famous in the "foraging" way. They have no scruples in appropriating to their own use everything that they can lay their hands on, that has ever been, or is now, the property of Secessionists. They spent a considerable portion of their time in Fort Pickens, forming a part of the garrison, and attaining the efficiency of the regular troops. They have been changed in a most surprising manner, from New-York fire boys and freebooters into excellent soldiers.

The residence of Maj. Chase is occupied at present by Gen. Arnold as his headquarters, and that of Ex-Senator Mallory by the famous Billy Wilson. While passing the latter recently, I found a large body of the Zouaves hanging picturesquely around the chimney tops, turrets and cornices, taking the benefit of a cool breeze with the greatest nonchalance—their legs dangling down, and acting generally as if perfectly satisfied with their present position, and determined to make the most of it. Col. Wilson was sitting on the front porch. I gave him a "good evening," and he returned the compliment with the military grace of a Commander-in-Chief, and the coolness of the "oldest inhabitant."

News arrived here some time since of an anticipated attack on the City of New-Orleans by the rebels, and all of the troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to that quarter, and among them the Zouaves. The poor fellows seemed overjoyed to think that at last the Government was going to give them something to do in the way of fighting. They left for the Crescent City in the steamer *Ocean Queen*, and as the noble vessel passed the various men-of-war lying in the harbor here, they gave three cheers for the gallant Yankee tars. The guns of Fort Pickens thundered forth a final salute as the steamer passed safely over the bar with its cargo of humanity.

The steam sloop-of-war *Iroquois* has been ordered to the coast of Texas, to protect our interests in that quarter.

I learn that there is at present at Vera Cruz and on coast of Mexico a great number of first-class English frigates and steamers congregated, for what purpose it is difficult to conjecture.

Pesons who have friends in our war vessels here, need feel no anxiety concerning the spread of the yellow fever. Its continuance with us was of short duration, and it has left us entirely now. Other epidemics have also vanished. Among the last victims of the fever was Lieut. Coates, a noble and efficient officer attached to Admiral Farragut's ship, the *Hartford*. He has been sent home insane from the effects of the fever.

I learn that a paymaster, a chief-engineer, and a general marine officer could be advantageously used here at present, in addition to those with us now.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Gallipolis, Sept. 18, says:

"A report has been sent by the dispatches of the Associated Press to the effect that the Federal forces destroyed the salt-works near Charleston in their retreat from the Kanawah. This is a mistake. Only two out of about twenty of the works were destroyed, and they only partially. It is much to be regretted that there was a particle of machinery left unbroken, or a bushel of salt not consigned to the river. But our men are not to blame, as they were at the time closely pursued by 13,000 rebels, whose every energy was bent on cutting them off a short distance below Charleston. The salt works are not, as is commonly supposed, in the town of Charleston, but are scattered along the road for a space of twelve miles, between that place and Camp Piatt, where our forces were encamped last Winter.

An immense quantity of salt has fallen into the hands of the rebels, with the necessary facilities for supplying the entire Confederacy should they remain in undisputed possession of the Kanawha for a few months. The "victory" obtained over the Federal arms is entirely overshadowed by this God-send, and the name of Gen. Loring will be heralded by the chivalry for his success in furnishing the material wherewith to preserve the South. The Legislature of Virginia was convened by Gov. Letcher a short time since for the especial purpose of devising some means for procuring salt. It is not improbable that the rebel law-givers saw in the removal of the army of Gen. Cox from the Kanawha Valley, their golden opportunity, and that they determined upon the course which has since proven successful. At any rate the confederates have got what this embryo nation was "spoiling" from lack of.

The salt works are owned by men who, even when within the Federal lines, avowed their sympathy and affiliation with the rebels, and under the circumstances which now surround them will be disposed to use every exertion in behalf of the Southern cause. They will, however, be compelled to seek out new "help," as the contrabands who have heretofore performed all the labor are at present located in Ohio, with the determination never again to visit "the mother of Presidents."

Fifteen killed and seventy-five wounded is a fair estimate of the Federal loss at the battle of Fayette. As I stated in my dispatch yesterday, the Thirty-fourth Ohio, Col. Toland, were the principal sufferers in the contest, on our side. The rebels, after several unsuccessful attempts to take the breastworks by storm, sought shelter in the woods from the galling fire of the Thirty-seventh Ohio, Col. Siber in command. Not less than two hundred of the enemy had fallen, and their efforts had as yet been fruitless, when they took to a thicket near by. The Piatt Zouaves (there were only six companies of them on the ground) were ordered to dislodge the rebels, and boldly made the attempt. To do this it was necessary to leave the breastworks and expose themselves to the fire of an ambushed enemy seven times their number. It was here that the long mortality list of the brave regiment was made.

The rebels were completely foiled and beaten back. The Zouaves returned to the intrenchments, where they lay, with the Thirty-seventh, expecting a night attack—but the enemy made none. He had been too severely punished during the day.

Col. Lightburn, who, with his command, the Fourth Virginia Infantry, was at Gauley, hearing of the engagement at Fayette, sent two companies of his regiment to reinforce Col. Siber. Before they arrived, however, Col. Siber had determined to fall back to Gauley. The retreat was commenced about midnight, the detachment of the Fourth Virginia acting as skirmishers and guards for the wagon train. Gauley was reached in safety by 7 o'clock P. M. on the 11th. Col. Lightburn deemed this post untenable, fearing that the rebels would cut him off at Loop Creek. The Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh Ohio Regiments, and a part of the Second Virginia Cavalry had just arrived at Gauley from Camp Piatt, but even with this reinforcement, Col. Lightburn feared he would not be able to cut his way through the rebel ranks, which had also been greatly increased in numbers. The enemy did make the effort to cut off our retreat, but arrived at the desired point a few minutes after our rear guard had left it. They then proceeded to Cotton Hill, where they hoped to accomplish their purpose, but failed again.

Our forces burned Gauley Bridge, a structure which our Government paid a heavy sum of money for, and retreated on both sides the Kanawha, closely pursued by the rebels, and skirmishing with them all the time. They reached Camp Piatt with the enemy hard upon them. Here was another untenable point, and nothing was now left for our men but a retreat to the Ohio River. On the road to Charleston our forces destroyed two salt works and all the Government stores they came across.

Charleston reached, notice was given to the citizens that the town would be destroyed, and all non-combatants were advised to leave. Our forces first destroyed the Government commissary and quartermaster's stores which they could not easily remove, and then fired the town in different places. The conflagration was not complete. Before the Federals had left, the Confederates arrived in the rear of the town and commenced shelling it also. Between the two fires, however, Charleston was not destroyed. The snake was scotched, not killed.

There was considerable skirmishing and fighting in and around Charleston. Many of our men were shot at from the windows of houses, and a few were wounded in this way. We lost five men killed and ten or twelve wounded during the day. Added to our loss on the 10th, this makes a total of twenty killed and eighty-seven wounded. The Second Virginia Cavalry—a regiment which, by the way, has rendered very effective service since its organization—lost seven men taken prisoners on the night of the 12th. They were on picket duty, near Charleston. The names of six of the captives are as follows: Millas Hoffman, Jeremiah Wilson, Joseph Dodds, Elisha Barker, J. Steele, and Enock Dye. Corporal Gilliam, of Pomeroy, Ohio, also belonging to the Second Virginia Cavalry, Co. I, was killed while on patrol duty, near Camp Piatt; Lieut. Weir, of the same company, was killed in a picket skirmish, at Fayette, on the 10th. A member of Co. C, whose name I could not learn, was wounded on the night of the 13th, while acting as courier. Jesse Joseph, of Clinton county, Ohio, a member of the 37th Ohio, was killed at Charleston, on the 13th.

The value of the property lost to the Government in the retreat from the Valley, is estimated by the post commissaries and quartermasters in whose charge it was, at $500,000. This includes one small train of wagons which was cut off near Gauley, and all the commissary stores destroyed at Charleston.

It is impossible, of course, to make an accurate estimate of the rebel loss at Fayette and Charleston, but it may safely be put down at four times that sustained by our forces. In their assaults upon the earthworks at Fayette, and their subsequent skirmishes, it is believed one hundred of them were killed and five hundred wounded. Save the possession of the Salt Works, they certainly gained nothing by driving our men out of the Kanawha Valley. They got no army stores, for everything of that kind was destroyed in time to prevent it from falling into their hands; and the country they temporarily hold will not afford any facilities for foraging parties, as it has already been completely eaten out.

A Bequest for the Erection of a Hospital—The Will in Dispute.—The will made by Caspar P. Lukens, a member of the Society of Friends, has been left with the Register of Wills for probate, but it is contested on the ground of not being legally certified to. The will is written upon seven pages of letter paper, and the deceased's name is at the bottom of each page, except on the last, which has a blank, where the testators' and witnesses' names should have been. The will, after naming a few private legacies, directs that George B. Wood, M. D., Wm. S. Price, William Biddle, H. S. Smith, M. D., Thos. Vaux, Michael Errickson, E. W. Bailey, Peter Rogers, W. H. French, T. E. Powers, and George W. Davis shall act as Trustees, to invest and make productive all the real estate, personal property, &c., of the deceased, and to invest the profits, interest, &c., until it shall amount to $350,000, and when this amount has been raised by interest upon interest, the Trustees are to purchase a lot of ground, the size of the one occupied by the hospital on Spruce and Pine streets.

The interest is then to accumulate until a sufficient amount is raised to erect a hospital building, somewhat similar to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and to be called the "Lukens Hospital." A part of the building is to be used as a foundling hospital, in which none but illegitimate children are to be placed. Before any child is taken the mother must sign an agreement, giving up all her right in future to the child. After the child is received, it is to be numbered, and afterward to be known in the institution by that number. The doctors employed in the hospital are to belong to the Allopathic School. One wing of the hospital is to be set apart for men, in which pay patients may be received.

The deceased possessed an extensive library of rare and ancient books, and all upon the subject of medicine have been left to the College of Physicians. The Philadelphia Library Company are to receive his copy of *Pericles*, printed in 1635, Purver's Bible of 1764, and a number of other works equally as old. The parties interested in the estate of the deceased contend that the will should not be admitted to probate, in consequence of the failure of the testator to attach his name to the last page of the will.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 25.*

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

The *Delta* publishes an intercepted letter, which was taken at Ponchatoula. The following extracts are interesting:

Sept. 14.

My Dear Cousin: As flour is not to be had, and I am heartily tired of corn bread, having no other for three months, I decided to inquire if it could be had in your city, at what price, and the expense of freight to Mobile for eight or ten barrels. Several of my neighbors are in want of flour. I do not suppose there are five barrels in twenty miles of this place, and all the corn for bread was brought from Tennessee and Mississippi. Meal sells at $1 75 per bushel. Bacon, flour, lard, coffee and tea, are not to be had; and now nearly every one is out of molasses. Sugar is being hauled from the river near Baton Rouge. Molasses cannot be hauled at this time unless reboiled; provisions scarce and very high. Every one is asking what are we to do for meat and clothing for the Winter. Not a yard of dry goods to be had. This not being a cotton region, few know how to spin or weave—the cards are not to be had. Unless we can drive out these vile Yankees or the blockade is raised, we shall be worse off than Flora McFlimsy, and in reality have nothing to wear. Can domestics be had at the factory in Columbus, and at what price? Also something for pantaloons for negroes—cotton or woolen? My daughters sent me some cotton for shirts from Athens. I have a dozen applications for it, but could spare but very little. At one time a schooner occasionally ran the blockade to the city, bringing salt and other necessaries, but it is now stopped. Butler having heard that Jeff. Thompson was here with 3,500 men, (he has 300,) he is so badly frightened that he will not allow anything to be brought out. The wretch is hourly in fear of an attack upon the city, and it is said that he sleeps on one of the gunboats. He is grinding the citizens into the dust. I presume you have seen his order, disarming the citizens, paying specified prices for different arms. This goes to the informer. A negro's word is taken sooner than a white man's. Camp Ruggles is not half a mile from us. Gen. Jeff. Thompson has three hundred men—the remains of an Arkansas regiment; poor souls they were, and in a bad condition when they arrived—all dirty, and many ragged and shoeless. They are orderly and well-behaved backwoodsmen, but school-houses must have been exceedingly few and far between. There is also an infantry company of this parish, and an artillery company, arrived here two days since. It is supposed this is a feint to draw off Butler's attention and troops from other points. Our people are erecting batteries at Port Hudson. Butler heard Thompson was repairing the bridge at Manchac, and sent two gunboats last week and burnt what remained of the bridge. This is twelve miles from us, uncomfortably near. Gunboats can come to Wadesboro, which is five miles from us and the railroad; yet this entire section of Louisiana has been unprotected until the past month, when Van Dorn was appointed to this Division. The Yankees, in their raids from Baton Rouge, have been at places eighteen miles from us. They were attacked by a company of guerrillas. I did not believe they would come this far from their gunboats on the river, and there were none in the lake. Yet I did not feel altogether comfortable, so I planted my silver, and sent all our jewelry to Georgia with Ann E. My daughters will not come home until the country is more settled, and the Yankees are further from us. I believe the time is not far distant when there will not be one in the country. I think we shall have the City before Christmas.

A BLOW TO ORGANIZED VILLANY.

From the True Delta.

Since the capture of the forts below on the river and the occupation of the city by the Federal army, bands of plunderers, carrying on their operations on the river beyond the reach of the military arm, have been depredating on the planters of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, stealing their cattle, debauching their slaves and alarming their families. They have stolen almost every skiff belonging to the plantations, and on the ignorant they impose by claiming to have licenses from Gen. Butler or Gov. Shepley, or by saying that they are in Government employ. In a short visit down the coast we found that the thieving operations of these outcasts and cut-throats were indiscriminate, and every description of domestic animal suited for the market was disappearing, and everything else that was portable and worth carrying off, they could either steal themselves or induce slaves to carry off. The prompt action of Acting Provost Judge, Col. Kinsman, in the case of the four robbers brought before him on Tuesday last, on charges of this character will have a good effect; but the gang is said to number over one hundred, and to consist of desperadoes of the vilest character. On one plantation below they bought, we understand, the sugar stolen by the negroes, at one dollar and a half a barrel, the same being worth in market, in like quantity, thirteen and fourteen cents per pound; and one planter told us they induced two slaves to steal two sheep for them, for which they paid a trifling sum in counterfeit money. This is a branch of systematic rascality the vigorous arm of the Commanding General is required to extirpate, and we think it will not be very long before it challenges his attention and gets its quietus.

The Killing of Gen. Nelson.

From the Louisville Democrat of Tuesday.

Our city was startled, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, by the report that a difficulty had occurred, at the Galt House, between Maj.-Gen. Wm. Nelson and Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, in which Gen. Nelson received a death wound. There seems to be but one statement in regard to the cause of the unfortunate difficulty, which dates back to last week, when Gen. Nelson placed Gen. Davis in command of the Home Guard forces in our city. It runs as follows: At the close of the day, when Gen. Davis reported to Gen. Nelson the number of men at work upon the intrenchments and enrolled for service, he (Davis) was denounced and cursed for not having more. Davis replied that he had done his duty, when Nelson, in a gruff manner, ordered him to report to Cincinnati, and threatened that he would have the Provost Guard eject him from the City. Davis replied that he was a general officer, and should be treated as a gentleman.

Yesterday morning, at the Galt House, as Gov. Morton and Gen. Nelson were standing near the office desk, (both gentlemen having just left the breakfast table,) Gen. Davis approached and asked Gov. Morton to witness the conversation between himself and Gen. Nelson. He demanded of Gen. Nelson an apology for the rude treatment he had received last week. Gen. Nelson, being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder—stating that he was hard of hearing. Davis again demanded an explanation and apology. Nelson denounced him, and slapped him on the head. Davis stepped back, and seemed to clench his fist, and turned and again addressed Gen. Nelson, when Nelson slapped him in the face, and denounced him as a coward. Gen. Davis turned away, remarking to Gen. Nelson that "this is not the last of it." He crossed the large hall at the Galt House, and meeting Capt. T. W. Gibson, asked him if he had a weapon. Gibson handed Davis the pistol without making any inquiry as to the use he wished to make of it. Gen. Davis then crossed back to the point he left, and met Gen. Nelson as he came out of the ladies' parlor to go up stairs. Gen. Davis told him to defend himself, and almost immediately fired, the ball penetrating Gen. Nelson's left breast, cutting the main artery above the heart. After being shot, Nelson turned and walked up stairs, and fell upon the platform. He was taken into an adjoining room, and died in fifteen or twenty minutes. Several surgeons, among them Dr. D. C. Cummins, of our city, were immediately called in, but the wound was fatal, and his life beyond the aid of medical skill.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Times* from an eye-witness of the collision between Gens. Nelson and Davis says:

From what I learn from parties who saw the commencement, it would seem that Gen. Davis felt himself grossly insulted by Nelson's overbearing manner at their former meeting; and seeing him standing talking to Gov. Morton, Davis advanced and demanded an explanation, upon which Nelson turned and cursed him, calling him an infamous puppy, and using other violent language unfit for publication. Upon pressing his demand for an explanation, Nelson, who was an immensely powerful and large man, took the back of his hand, and deliberately slapped Gen. Davis' face. Just at this juncture, I entered the office. The people congregated there were giving Nelson a wide berth. Recognizing the General, I said, "Good morning, General" (at this time I was not aware of what had passed.) His reply to me was:

"Did your hear that d—n insolent scoundrel insult me, Sir? I suppose he don't known me, Sir. I'll teach him a lesson, Sir." During this time he was retiring slowly toward the door leading to the ladies' sitting-room. At this moment I heard Gen. Davis ask for a weapon, first of a gentleman who was standing near him, and then meeting Capt. Gibson, who was just about to enter the dinning-room, he asked him if he had a pistol.

Capt. Gibson replied, "I always carry the article," and handed one to him, remarking, as Davis walked toward Nelson, "It is a 'tranter' trigger; work light."

Nelson, by this time, reached the hall, and was evidently getting out of the way, to avoid further difficulty.

Davis' face was livid, and such a look of mingled indignation, mortification and determination I never before beheld. His hand was slowly raised, and, as Nelson advanced, Davis uttered the one word, "Halt," and fired. Nelson, with the bullet in his breast, completed the journey up the entire stairs, and then fell. As he reached the top John Allen Crittenden met him and said, "Are you hurt, General?" He replied, "Yes, I am, mortally." "Can I do anything for you?" continued Crittenden. "Yes, send for a surgeon and a priest, quick."

A rush was made by the crowd toward the place as soon as he was shot. No effort, as far as I can learn, has been made to arrest Gen. Davis.

A few minutes after the occurrence I was introduced to the Aid of Gov. Morton, and he told me he saw it all, from the very commencement, and that had not Davis acted as he did, after the gross provocation he received, Davis would deserve to be shot himself.

It is a great pity so brave a man should have had so little control over his temper. Although very severe in his discipline, and rough in his language, the boys of his division were devotedly attached to him, *because he was a fighting man*. The Sixth Ohio, especially, were his ardent admirers. He was hated here, bitterly hated by all *Secessionists*; this of itself should have endeared him to Union men.

The Louisville *Journal*, this afternoon, in speaking of the affair, says:

Gen. Nelson, from the first, thought the wound was a mortal one, and expressed a desire to have Rev. Mr. Talbott, of Calvary Church, summoned. This gentleman resides about three miles below the city, but was unable to get home on Sunday after service, and passed the night at the Galt House. He immediately obeyed the summons, as he was well acquainted with the General. The reverend gentleman informs us that the dying man spoke no word concerning the difficulty, and made no allusion to his temporal affairs, but was exceedingly solicitous as to the salvation of his soul, and desired Mr. Talbott to perform the rite of baptism, and receive him into the bosom of the church.

After five minutes' conversation, to ascertain his state of preparedness, the clergyman assented to his wish, and the solemn ordinance was administered with unusual impressiveness, in the presence of Dr. Murray, the Medical Director, Maj.-Gen. Crittenden and a few other personal friends. When the service concluded, he was calm, and sank into his last sleep quietly, with no apparent physical pain, but with some mental suffering. The last audible words that he uttered were a prayer for the forgiveness of his sins. That appeal was made to Almighty God; let, then, his fellow-mortals be proud of his many virtues, his lofty patriotism and undaunted courage, while they judge leniently of those faults, which, had they been curbed, might have been trained into virtues. Let it not be said of our friend—

"The evil that men do lives after them—
The good is oft interred with their bones."

GEN. BUELL'S ORDER.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio, }
Louisville, Sept. 29, 1862. }

Special Order, No. 47.—A. The General commanding announces with inexpressible regret the death of Major-Gen. William Nelson, which occurred in this city at 8½ o'clock this morning.

The deceased was bred a sailor, and was an officer of the navy while holding his commission in the military service. History will honor him as one of the first to organize, by his individual exertions, a military force in Kentucky, his native State, to rescue her from the vortex of rebellion toward which she was drifting.

He was a man of extensive information, comprehensive views, and great energy and force of character. By his nature he was intolerant of disobedience or neglect of public duty, but no man was more prompt to recognize and foster merit in his inferiors, and in his own conduct he set an example of that vigilance, industry and prompt attention to duty which he exacted from others. In battle his example was equally marked. On more than one field—at Shiloh, Richmond and Ivy Mountain—he was conspicuous for his gallant bearing.

The funeral of the deceased will take place at 3 P. M., to-morrow, at Calvary Church, Third-street.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.
J. M. Wright, A. A. G.

Prof. Parsons, of Cambridge, on Emancipation.

The following communication, which is evidently from the pen of Prof. Parsons, appears in the Boston *Advertiser*:

Some persons denounce the President's Proclamation as unconstitutional; and this word exerts and should exert great influence. I suppose it certain that he has no power to emancipate slaves as a civil act; that he has a constitutional power to do this as a military act, grounded on a military necessity; that the Commander-in-Chief of our army must have the right to judge of the existence and the force of this necessity. It follows that if he has erred, it was not by the assumption of a power he did not rightfully possess, but in the exercise of a right that belonged to him.

I am not an Abolitionist. I did not expect or desire this measure, nor do I see its necessity. But why should I not defer to the judgment of the President? It was his duty to form and to act upon his judgment. He has acted under pressure, but it was a pressure on both sides. He knows all the facts upon which I could form an opinion, and many which I do not. He must know better than I how far it will be a help and how far a hindrance in the work he has to do. And he must know better than I can whether such a measure was necessary to arrest impending and important peril from abroad. Would it not be very foolish to suppose the judgment of one who had only my means of judgment, likely to be wiser than that of one who has the means which the President possesses?

All ages have acknowledged, and none more than this, that an army is but a useless mob until discipline gives to it order and unity; and the essence of discipline is obedience by all to all who are over them. In times like these should not our whole people feel that they constitute the army of the Union, and that something analogous at least to military subordination ought to exist among us? But there must always be one vast difference between our military order and unity and our civil order and unity. In the army this discipline rests on compulsion and force. In civil affairs it must come from self-compulsion and self-imposed obedience. Are these impossible virtues in a republic?

A short time may determine whether this nation is to live or die. And the influence of this war and of its result may be as broad as the world and as lasting as time. And how much we are doing which, in its greatness, are worthy of the hour! We are pouring out our best blood like water. Some of us—how many!—offer up our sons, and send them to the battle with a smile, and when they die, bury them almost without a tear. Can we not sacrifice our prejudices and our passions, our cherished opinions, our partisan habits and associations, and even the assertions and declarations to which we stand committed? Must not these sacrifices be made, unless we are willing that all other sacrifice should be unavailing? Is our patriotism no longer patriotism when it demands—not money, for that we are ready to give—not effort, for that we are willing to make—not blood and life, for them we are pouring out—but submission—simple, honest, *real* submission, to constituted authority?

But I will not pursue this course of thought any farther. For myself I have now no politics, and desire to have none, but the purpose of sustaining my country, and therefore its Government, in every way that I can, and with the whole of the little strength I possess.

Cambridge. T. P.

Drawback in Favor of Manufacturers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed the following letter to a manufacturer of this City, stating that a drawback will be allowed upon taxable manufactured goods exported during this month:

Treasury Department, }
Office of Internal Revenue, Sept. 20, 1862. }

Sir: I have received your letter of the 18th inst., making inquiries as to the collection of tax on tobacco manufactured this month.

In addition to an affirmative reply to your first question, and with the remark that instructions will be forwarded in a few days covering the subject matter of your second question, I call your attention to the following additional observations:

You will be required to furnish proofs to this office that the tobacco exported has paid a duty, which duty has been paid by the manufacturer, in the regular course of the Collector's business.

The tobacco on which you claim drawback must be identified as that which has been subject to the tax. This proof may consist in part of the affidavits of the manufacturer, Collector of the Port, or other officer or person cognizant of the fact of exportation. The fact of payment of tax, of identity of articles and of exportation, are to be proved satisfactorily and by reasonable evidence. The manufacturer will pay the duty, without regard to the fact whether the tobacco has been exported or not. The drawback, if allowed, will be paid out of the treasury. I do not see that any officer will resist the exportation. Your chief concern should be to take and preserve evidence of identity of articles exported, as the same upon which the tax has been paid.

Our office is pressed with business, but in a few days printed regulations will be issued.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

Honor to the Brave.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is but seldom we meet with men who display any courage unless it be for their own personal aggrandizement. But such was not the aim of the four men whose names I give below. Their heroism and self-sacrifice was prompted by love of country only. Just at the time when the gallant Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers, led by the brave Whele, assisted by the gallant Nelson, was receiving its most galling fire of almost every known instrument of death, four men came to me stating that they had lost their regiment amid the confusion attendant upon a great battle, and wished me to take them in my company, that they might fight alongside of my brave boys. I could but accept the services of such devoted men. They fell in the ranks with my men, and immediately began fighting only as a lover of country can fight. The names of these gallant men are as follows: Sergt. M. V. B. Carpenter, Co. G; Sergt. Thomas De Retta, Co. F; Corp. Phillip Leindenbergh, Co. F, and Private Herman Burchans, Co. F—all of the Fourth New-York Volunteers, "Scott Life Guards." These men fought bravely all through that terrible and deadly struggle for victory, and when near the cornfield through which the Sixty-sixth charged so gallantly, Sergt. Carpenter fell to the ground mortally wounded. His entire arm and shoulder were carried away by a shell. Thus died one of that crew of four. Should this come to the eyes of his family, I would say that his body was recovered and received a decent burial. He died at his post, a noble defender of his country's liberties. I do not know that I ever met a braver man. May he rest in peace.

ELIJAH F. MUNN,
Lieut. Commanding Co. G, 66th N. Y. Vols.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Kentucky, which is now the great point of interest, we have no later intelligence this morning. It is more than probable that a great battle was fought yesterday between BUELL and BRAGG. Our latest advices left the armies near each other, and it is hardly possible that a conflict can have been avoided—unless the rebels concluded to run, which they are said to have declared they would not do.

Gen. HALLECK, as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, has written a letter to Gen. McCLELLAN, acknowledging the receipt of his report of the losses and results of the late battles in Maryland, in which he characterizes them as not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

J. B. KIDDOO, Lieut.-Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers writes under date of the 27th ult., as follows, concerning the relative numbers killed in the battle of Antietam: "I told you we had helped to bury the dead. Let me give you the figures. We were ordered to keep a strict account of both parties and bury them in separate graves. We buried 698 rebels, and 125 Union troops. The One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania were also engaged with us, and worked a day longer than we did. I am told by their officers that the disproportion between the dead with them was greater than I have given above. I am satisfied, *from what I saw with my own eyes*, that the rebels lost ten to our one." The Washington *Star* adds to this authentic statement of Lieut.-Col. KIDDOO, the fact that within a few days immediately previous to the late reconnoissance of Col. McLEAN to Warrenton, no less than three thousand of the rebel wounded in the battles of Maryland were sent through that town to Culpepper Court-House, their railroad terminus. It is easy to see from facts like these how little truth there is in LEE's estimate of five thousand as his loss in the engagement of Antietam.

Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, with his entire force in good health, and with all his artillery and trains, arrived at Greenupsburgh, Ky., on the Ohio River, fifteen miles above Portsmouth, on Friday evening—thus placing beyond a doubt the fact of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. The retreat of Gen. MORGAN is represented to have been the most arduous and hazardous, as it was one of the most successful ones of the war. The enemy's cavalry were constantly hovering about the army, which maintained the offensive throughout.

On Saturday, Sept. 27, two infantry and one cavalry regiment, under command of Col. TOLAND, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment, made an ineffectual attempt to capture JENKINS' rebel cavalry, in camp at Buffalo, on the Kanawha. Our troops advanced in three directions from Point Pleasant. The centre column surprised JENKINS' Cavalry, five hundred strong, before the other columns arrived. The rebels were driven out of their camp, Our men captured and destroyed all their camp equipage, killing seven and capturing nine of them. They pursued the rebels about one and a half miles, when they were reinforced by two regiments of infantry and three pieces of artillery. Our force then fell back without the loss of a man.

The latest letters from Mississippi represent the National loss in the battle of Iuka at 148 killed, 170 wounded, and 94 missing: total, 312. The loss of the enemy was at least 1,200 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, among whom were Col. MABREE, First Texas Legion; Lieut.-Col. GILMORE, commanding Third Louisiana Infantry; seven Captains, and eighteen Lieutenants.

The St. Louis *News*, of the 2d, says that a band of rebels was totally routed on Coon Creek, in Monroe County, Mo., by Col. SMART, on Tuesday. Several horses were captured from them, and several of the rebels severely wounded. A dispatch from Hudson also states that the notorious brigand, Capt. SIDNEY, has been taken. He was making his way North, disguised in female apparel.

The Secretary of War has issued an order transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department. In doing so, he expresses his sense of the valor, skill, and patriotism with which the duties of all connected with the fleet have been discharged.

The prize steamer *Sunbeam*, from New Inlet, N. C., was brought here yesterday morning. She was captured while running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of brandy and gunpowder. The prize is valued at a quarter of a million. The steamer was built at Birkenhead and measures 200 tons. The Captain represented that she was from Liverpool, bound to Mexico, putting in for coal.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Jura* passed Cape Race yesterday morning, with European advices to the 26th ult.—one day later than were received by the *City of Washington*. The news of the victory over the rebels at South Mountain, the prelude to the great victory at the Antietam, had reached England, and caused much rejoicing among those who sympathize with the North. An impetus was given to the Cotton market, which, however, was checked by large arrivals of Surats. The London *Times*, speaking of GARIBALDI, says it is not impossible that he may yet be seen crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and "fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free." The *Morning Post* thinks GARIBALDI, to be consistent, should fight on the side of the South, "where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves." The sales of cotton for the week had been only ten thousand bales, at a decline of 1d. The market was firm on the reception of the American news, and a slight advance took place. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions inactive. The latest quotation for Consols was 93¾@93⅞ for money.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and rejected the name of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, for Street Commissioner, by eleven to four. A proposed ordinance to issue $500,000 in small notes by the Comptroller, in exchange for bank currency, to be redeemable at will, to aid in relieving the small change pressure, and the proposed half-million Family-Aid Ordinance No. 4, amended by including families of drafted men, were referred for combination on one plan of issue and payment. The shattered flag-staff of the Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers (Westchester Chasseurs), while holding which four men successively fell at the last battle of Bull Run, was received, and ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room, and thanks returned to the corps. An appropriation of $250 to engross and frame resolutions complimentary to Ex-President of the Board GENET was voted, and the Board adjourned till 1½ o'clock Monday afternoon.

The Episcopal General Convention held its fourth daily session yesterday. The attendance was large, and a question of the forms of the Rubric, and of special prayer in reference to the present national emergency, led to protracted and animated debates. The feature of the session was the address of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, candidate for the Governorship of this State, who, while favoring a special form of prayer, adjured the Convention to deal gently with their absent brethren of the South, in view of an early possible reconciliation. Rev. Dr. HAWKS also very forcibly showed the Church to be not of this world, nor affected in its essence by worldly dissentions. Numerous resolutions pledging the loyalty of the Convention, and its support of all measures aimed at the rebellion, were referred to appropriate committees, instructed to report on Thursday next. The report of the Board of Missions was read, and the Convention adjourned until Monday, at 9 A. M.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the loyalists of Alabama, Mississippi and East Tennessee. Speeches were made by R. U. HAVENS, who presided, Gen. STRONG, Col. R. H. SHANNON and Rev. Mr. CARTER, of Tennessee.

A destructive fire occurred in Fulton, in this State, yesterday morning, resulting in a loss of $250,000. It raged principally in mills, factories and machine shops, and destroyed in its progress two or three bridges.

The schooner *Theresa*, from Havana, bound to Matamoras, arrived at Key West on Friday, Sept. 19, a prize to the gunboat *W. G. Anderson*, N. D. OGLEY, Commander. She has on board a cargo of salt.

The Toronto *Leader* says: "In view of the conscription, the traffic in passengers across the Suspension Bridge has of late become rather large. To prevent this the Federal authorities, we understand, have again commenced stopping persons at the Bridge, requiring certificates of nativity. Travelers will find it to their comfort to bear this mind; for it is not over-pleasant to be laid hold of by a Federal policeman.

Gov. JOHNSON's family, who were at Greenville, East Tennessee, within the rebel lines, have been permitted, by order of the Confederate Secretary of War, to return within the National lines.

Commander DAVID D. PORTER, has been appointed acting Rear Admiral, commanding the mortar fleet.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Friday says: "Col. JUDD, of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York Infantry, now stationed at New Creek, was at the McLure House last evening in charge of a Lieutenant. Col. JUDD has recently manifested symptoms of insanity. He is said to have left New-York with a first-rate regiment only a month ago and with the reputation of a competent and excellent gentleman. His case is a very sad one and his unfortunate condition causes general regret."

Gen. GILMORE arrived at Point Pleasant, Va., on Tuesday night. He will assume command of the troops in that vicinity.

Regarding the tax on silver plate, Commissioner BOUTWELL writes: "I have to say that the law is perfectly clear and explicit. Schedule 'A,' by its heading, contemplates the tax of plate; it is particularly enumerated, the tax specified, and you will not hesitate to levy it under the provisions of schedule 'A.' The omission of 'plate' in the letter of the text of sec. 77 seems to me of no importance.

A Dr. CAMP gave a lecture in the Mechanics' Hall in Montreal on Tuesday evening in favor of Southern Secessionism. The *Witness* says that out of all the admirers of the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, in that city, the lecturer could not get an audience of ten persons.

A fair business was transacted in Flour and Corn, on Saturday, at buoyant prices. Wheat was depressed and rather cheaper. Groceries were less active. A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions at rising rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. Whisky was salable and firm. Hides, Leather, Fish, Tallow and Wool were in demand and were stiffly held. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

What the Opposition is Composed of.

There are three classes of men from whom votes may be expected to be cast for SEYMOUR. First and foremost are those whose secret sympathies are with the rebels, who would aid them if they could without danger to themselves. These men, who have exulted over every defeat of our armies, and have been downcast whenever the rebels have been defeated; who heartily hope to see the rebellion triumph, and who hang all the weight they can upon the nation to clog and embarrass it, are sure to vote for SEYMOUR. There is not one of them who could be got to vote against him on any consideration, because they well know that every vote cast for him will be welcomed in rebeldom, and that his election would be as likely to be followed by an illumination in Richmond as a victory of LEE's army. To these men we have no argument to address. They will go on in their course of wickedness. We only warn them not to go too far and commit themselves too openly.

The next class is made up of those men whose love for party is too great to be overborne by considerations of the public weal, and who overlook or are careless of the injury to the public, if only they see a prospect of securing place for themselves. There are many such among us. For a year or two they have been pretty quiet, because public feeling has been such that party schemes had no chance of success. But the moment that they think there is any chance, they spring forward and are active in their selfish operations. But we warn these men also that the people will remember those who place party above country, and that they will purchase dearly any little advantage which they may gain in that way.

Another class is made up of those who are dissatisfied with something or other in the course of the Administration, and seek to express their dissatisfaction by voting for men who are hostile to it, This dissatisfaction is not all of one kind. It is mainly among those who have heretofore clung to the slave power, and by long teaching, and often iteration, have come to feel as if hostility to Slavery was a dreadful and dangerous thing. Many of these men feel their sympathies with the Administration chilled by its hostility to Slavery, and they hope by voting for SEYMOUR to check that hostility. Others are dissatisfied because the war has not been pushed on with more vigor. They accuse the Administration of inability to put down the rebellion, and being discouraged, they prefer to "fly to evils that they know not of." Others have other causes of complaint.

Now, these men, assuming them to be loyal in heart, show a most extraordinary want of logic in the conclusion to vote for SEYMOUR, which they draw from their premises. Granted that the Administration has erred, has been too Pro-Slavery, or too Anti-Slavery, has been too energetic or not enough so, the conclusion to vote for SEYMOUR is a *non sequitur*. It is as if a man, because doctors are guilty of malpractice sometimes, should help a vessel with the yellow fever on board to run the Quarantine. It is as if burglars should break into our house, and one of the inmates, being dissatisfied with the actions of the Police, should join with the thieves and trip up the officers' heels.

Now, all these three classes of men are excessively indignant at being told that they are aiding and abetting the rebels. But this is the fact, and it is no answer for them to say that they have given their money and sent their sons to the war. ARNOLD gave his money and his blood for the country, but none the less did he help the enemy when he offered to give up West Point. And so the men who seek the election of SEYMOUR, whether they mean it or not, are helping the rebels, no matter what they have done before to hurt them. We wish that every one who proposes to vote for SEYMOUR would ask himself the question, What would JEFF. DAVIS advise me to do, if I were to ask him? Which vote would do most to please FLOYD and BENJAMIN, and TOOMBS and WISE, and LETCHER and the whole gang of thieving, perjured rebels, who have brought the country to this pass? Which vote would win for me the approbation of the Richmond newspapers? Which vote would gratify most and encourage most the rebel Generals? No honest man can answer these questions in any way but one. A vote for SEYMOUR will insure to any one the applause of the whole rebel crew. It is enough for us, and it seems to us that it must be enough for any man who loves his country, to know that this is so to insure our supporting WADSWORTH with all our energies. Show us what the rebels would have us do. We want nothing else to send us in the opposite direction.

One Secret of Rebel Success and How to Match It.

The wonderful success which has attended military operations by Stonewall JACKSON, and by the rebel STUART's Cavalry, is attributable almost exclusively to the celerity of their movements. The fact at once illustrates and sustains the proposition that, with an otherwise well appointed army, success is in a great measure simply a question of transportation. Increase the *mobility* of a corps, and we add largely to its effectiveness, make it more confident and formidable in attack, more secure in retreat, and at all times safer from danger at the hands of an active foe. As an army is of little use unless fed, and supplied with suitable ammunition, it can move only so rapidly as its trains can be forwarded. Notwithstanding the vital importance of the transportation department, however, no other branch of the public service suffers so much for lack of system and practical business sense and experience in its administration. The same is true, indeed, of the entire Quartermaster's Department of the army.

The Quartermaster's Department, to which the matter of transportation is committed, is oppressed with an herculean load of other and incongruous labor. It buys and furnishes all clothing and equipments of every description, purchases horses, wagons, forage for animals, &c., is supposed to have the care of them all, moves the army and its supplies, and then—by act of Congress—settles and pays all accounts which are not by law referred specially to some other bureau of the War Department! A Quartermaster, under the present no-system, in order to be thoroughly efficient, would need to have an intuitive perception and miraculous knowledge of twenty different branches of buinesss, *each* of which outside the army is deemed as much as one man can well master or attend to. It follows, necessarily, that the army of the country constantly suffers from a want of foresight and practiced judgment and skill in the purchase and management especially of all means of transportation.

The British Government has vastly improved in all this, though it still has much to learn on the subject. The British army contains a distinct corps, termed the "Land Transportation Corps," from which we may well copy. It numbers some 1,200 officers and men, and is capable of indefinite expansion. It employs *enlisted* men for teamsters and mechanics, has non-commissioned officers and a sufficient number of commissioned officers, the whole under command of a Brigadier-General. This corps is thoroughly disciplined to its special duties, and to nothing else. In the United States army we hire as teamsters all the lazy and vicious fellows about the country who will not enlist, and who go and come very much as they please. We next employ wagon-masters to superintend these men and their teams, and then turn the whole over to the control and direction of officers of artillery, infantry or cavalry, who are almost without responsibility as to the care of the wagons and animals! In view of this utter lack of system and discipline, is it surprising that we have panics among teamsters on the slightest alarm, as at Bull Run and the White House? The wonder rather is that they are not more frequent, or that an army train is ever in its proper place and time, except when sandwiched between accompanying regiments of troops.

The chief officer of an organized system of transportation for our army, if we had such a man, would long ago have found some managable substitute for the lumbering army wagons now in use. No respectable farmer, to-day, thinks of killing his stock by hauling such clumsy masses of timber and iron as were in general use fifty years ago. They have learned that greater strength and durability are to be had with far less weight and marked diminution in draft; but the army drags on after the old fashion, in wasteful expenditure of time, money and efficiency. In bad roads or a hilly country, the teams have quite enough to do in hauling their vehicles, and the loads are necessarily diminished, thus adding materially to the cost of transportation, and hampering the progress of the entire force. If for any reason there is sudden occasion to countermarch a wagon train on an ordinary road, it is impossible, with the vehicles now in use, because they cannot be turned with celerity. Soldiers unexpectedly attacked by superior numbers, while advancing, can retreat; but their train is sure to be captured, for it can only stand still until the enemy come up, or go ahead into their hands. Surely a business man, *practically* familiar with transportation, could cure all this.

Again, an intelligent man at the head of the transportation department, having the experience essential to fitness for the place, would long ago have added thoroughly organized pack trains to each division of the army. For a wooded or mountainous country like Virginia, nothing can supply their place. With them there never would be any difficulty in forwarding ammunition to the front during an engagement, or temporary supplies to a wearied army after a long march, when the wagon trains are behind for any reason, as is so frequently the case. How often we hear of our troops being out of ammunition in the midst of a battle, because the wagons have not come up. At Williamsburgh we lost hundreds of brave men from this cause. A single pack train, with half-a-dozen men to manage it, would have saved all that, as any man must perceive. Pack trains are in use in all European armies, and the absence of them in our service has been a constant cause of surprise to foreign officers who have visited us. For extended cavalry reconnoissances, especially, pack trains with supplies are indispensable. They can go anywhere accessible to a company of infantry, and move quite as rapidly. It is astounding that, with a year and a half of war, our transportation department still fails to avail itself of so easily attainable a means of adding to its efficiency. The result is attributable to the fact that army officers, with rare exceptions, have not the least business experience or tact. Nor do they acquire it any more than a soldier acquires theology. The Creator does not often put the elements of a soldier, a merchant, a mechanic and an expressman within one and the same body; and it is idle to look for the kind of ability needed for the transportation department, at the hands of a man whose tastes, habits and education all tend to military pursuits, and have been developed solely with reference thereto.

The Logic of the Rebel Alarm.

The rebel newspapers at Richmond are very indignant and no little frightened about the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN. They denounce its author as a "fiend," and portray with much vividness the horrors that will afflict the South if the Proclamation should lead to or instigate a servile revolt. Former attempts at insurrection are brought to mind, in which the negroes are said to have murdered women and children and "piled them in heaps." But the black insurgents were quelled and quickly and horribly destroyed.

These stories are told for a two-fold purpose. First, to make Mr. LINCOLN appear guilty of the murder of women and children and "piling them in heaps," if a servile revolt ensues—and secondly, to warn slaves what will be their fate, if they rise against their masters. Further, on this latter point the rebel papers expatiate on the duty of at once establishing a general, close and armed patrol all through the South to watch the slaves, and be prepared to suppress by sudden vengeance any effort at revolt.

Two reflections occur here, which are all we will present to-day in reply to this rebel view of the Proclamation. First, if that document should be followed by a servile revolt, Mr. LINCOLN could in no just sense be held accountable for the ensuing atrocities. His Proclamation is a kind warning to the rebels to avoid the danger of a revolt by a voluntary return to their duty and loyalty. If a General approaches a town to besiege it, and commands it to surrender, or to remove its women and children before he opens his batteries to reduce it by force, he has done his full duty under the rules of war. If the rebel city refuses to surrender, and refuses to remove the women and children, and the lives of such are lost in the siege, it is the fault of the obstinate and rebellious city, and not of the besieging General. Mr. LINCOLN is besieging the rebel States. He has given the rebels from now till the 1st of January next to surrender. If they do not, he tells them what will come next. If that eventuality will endanger their families, they have time to prepare for the emergency. Let them do so, and not whine about the fair result of their neglect of humanity to their families. If they love treason better than they love their wives and children, then they will stick to their rebellion, and let their families expiate the fearful penalty impending. Upon their own heads be the blood of the innocents!

In regard to the new general and armed patrol all through the South, got up on the scale indicated by the Richmond papers, we think the remark will be elicited, that it will require men, guns and ammunition to no small extent, and will thus bleed the Confederacy heavily in its weakest points. And the necessity of such a military establishment, watching against an outbreak of Slavery as frightened Sicilians on the side of Mount Etna might watch against a volcanic eruption, may coerce the admission even from the maddest zealot of secession that Slavery, after all, is not the strongest support of the South in its time of war.

GARIBALDI AND HIS BRAVES.—The announcement that GARIBALDI will return to America and enlist under the banner of freedom, is followed by an announcement that his followers are ready to take the same step. Mr. R. A. WITTHAUS has received the following from one of GARIBALDI's Colonels:

> MILAN, Italy, Sept. 15, 1862.
>
> * * * I desire you to read the following proposal with patience, and, if you think its execution possible, to favor me with an answer:
>
> After the execrable betrayal by which the great GARIBALDI was captured at Aspromonte, all his young heroic followers are stopped in their career, and the incredible persecutions which Government exercises toward them prompts them to emigration! *A great many of the officers have requested me to lead them with their soldiers to America, in order to fight for the Union!* After minute and detailed inquiries, I am now convinced that I can collect from four to six thousand men, commanded by two hundred good officers, and all of them veterans, who have experienced service in the campaigns of 1848—1849 and 1859—1860.
>
> Can and will the State of New York engage them? Will you inquire about this of His Excellency, Governor E. D. MORGAN? * * * *
>
> They could all arrive ready equipped in New York!
>
> Please accept this, my proposition, as a testimony of the love I bear the great Union Republic of America, and I shall consider myself fortunate if my proffered services are accepted from this standpoint.
>
> In the hope to be soon favored by an answer, I have the honor to subscribe, with the most profound respect,
>
> A—— R——, Colonel.

Nothing could be more gratifying, and at the same time significant, than these generous offers of service. Dynastic and aristocratic Europe has chosen to bestow its sympathies upon the South. The Rebellion has friends in every palace of the Old World; while among the people the entire drift of sentiment and sympathy is on the side of the Union. The reason is obvious. The cause of the Secessionists is the common cause of aristocracy the world over. It is a war in favor of a privileged class; a war upon the working classes; a war against popular majorities; a war to establish in the New World the very principles which underlie every throne of Europe. The enemies of popular liberty beyond the sea can never be brought to look with approval and pleasure at the spectacle of successful democratic institutions, which this country, until two years ago, happily presented. They cannot suppress their interest in the cause of that Southern oligarchy which is to prove, if possible, the democratic experiment a failure.

GARIBALDI, and the popular classes in Europe, are equally interested in the struggle, and for a corresponding reason. They know the cause of the people, the world over, is depending upon the result here; and they offer to take a part in the contest, because the time, as recent events have shown, is not ripe for revolution in Europe, and because every blow successfully planted here, brings a European revolution nearer, and renders its triumph more sure.

We trust there will be no difficulty in the way of accepting the services of these noble veterans. Let red-tape for once go hang; and when the people have received the hero with prodigal demonstrations, let him lead his army of Freedom against the common enemy of the human race and its emancipation.

Oath-Taking in New-Orleans.

The last letter from our correspondent at New-Orleans, written a few days before the expiration of the season of grace preceding the putting in execution of the Confiscation Act, gave some very interesting details of the feeling and behavior of the wealthy Secessionists of the Crescent City, in view of that event. As the fated 23d of September drew ominously nearer and nearer, a corresponding desire was developed in hitherto recalcitrant rebel hearts to take the oath of allegiance; and it was observed that most of those who had been the noisiest in denouncing the Government then became the most clamorous to get in "and take a swear." But the most notable fact detected by our observant and reflective correspondent was that, as the portentous day approached, the responsibilities attached to taking the oath gradually lessened, until the general sentiment among the Secessionists became—"*It don't amount to much, after all, and saves us from the effects of the Confiscation law.*"

This disposition certainly discloses an appalling state of moral license on the part of a society capable of thus playing with the most sacred of obligations. But it is no more than a fresh manifestation of a sentiment permeating Southern society, which has shown itself in a thousand forms during the whole progress of the rebellion, and which forces reflection back with new amazement on the system of political ethics which could thus have sapped the very foundations of all loyalty and honor. If, in fact, it had, with a refinement of Machiavellism, been designed to prepare a people for the gigantic crime that has drenched a continent in blood, the work could not possibly have been better done than by the diffusion, throughout the body politic, of those poisonous heresies regarding the duty and allegiance of American citizens which CALHOUN and the Southern political philosophers formulated into a system thirty years ago. Only such a training as this could have made possible the spectacle witnessed at the inauguration of Secession, when hundreds of high-minded and honorable men shuffled off their solemn oath of allegiance as though it were an idle jest. Only this, too, could have rendered possible that diabolical doctrine of "mental reservation," by which the people of the South have been taught to believe that they can swear a thousand oaths to support the Constitution, and yet mentally "reserve" a higher allegiance to their State. Only this, finally, could have brought about so low a condition of private honor and public morality as has been developed in New-Orleans, where men, from considerations of the basest selfishness, are willing to take oaths, which they stand consciously ready the next moment to break and to laugh at in the breaking.

These criticisms carry no reflection on the policy of the Government in causing the administration of the oath of allegiance. That measure was, indeed, one of absolute necessity; but the background of demoralization on the part of that population which has thus been brought into relief is none the less a subject of painful reflection. We are willing to believe, with our correspondent, that the effect on these whilom Secessionists of being thus publicly committed by solemn oath to allegiance to the Government will be highly beneficial. Hitherto, among the more wealthy and fashionable, it has been considered a mark of absolute degradation to acknowledge allegiance to the flag of the Union, and as a consequence, all who have done so, or were connected with the Government, have been tabooed. But the new patriotism will level all these distinctions; and, heartless and selfish though the motive may be in taking the oath, the moment every resident is identified alike with that act, there begins a new era in New-Orleans: social and political life is changed, the distinction between the rebel and the loyalist is broken down, and a community of interest at once springs up. This is the compensation in what would be otherwise a very melancholy phenomenon. It is reasonable to hope that the compensation may not end here; but that one of the results of the great purging by fire which the South has been undergoing these eighteen months past may be to awaken in them a genuine, vivid and vital sense of the binding sanctity of allegiance to the lawful authority of the civil power, which, as being "ordained of God," cannot be overthrown without measurably disturbing the bases of that ethical government on which the whole theory of human life is regulated in the figure of society.

The Rebel Tax-Bill.

One of the most difficult problems in the science of taxation has always been to adapt internal duties to agricultural districts. The inhabitants, in their ordinary business, have so little money passing through their hands, that direct taxation, in such cases, has usually disappointed financial legislators. Such taxes are difficult to realize, and their collection is therefore expensive. They usually fall much below expectation, and are inevitably attended with popular odium. Hence, it has always been found best to reach the agricultural classes of any country by indirect rather than direct imposts. This principle has been adopted in our own recent tax-legislation, and in all the well-considered fiscal systems of modern Europe.

It is matter of no surprise, therefore, that the efforts of the rebels to contrive a system of direct taxation are opposed by difficulties, and give little relief to their bankrupt treasury. Thus their first tax-bill was a complete failure. It produced no more than ten millions of dollars, of which Virginia contributed $2,125,000; North Carolina, $1,400,000; Louisiana, $2,500,000; Alabama, $2,000,000; Mississippi, $1,500,000; Georgia, $434,126, and Florida $225,374. South Carolina does not figure in this list, inasmuch as although she was the first to unfurl the banner of rebellion, she finds it rather inconvenient to pay the bill. Hence, as she had taken at the outbreak of the war a portion of the floating debt, she adopted the ingenious device of paying her taxes in the certificates which she had thus in her possession.

Not discouraged, however, by the failures and disappointments of the past, the Confederate Congress has just elaborated a second and more stringent tax-bill. This measure is especially remarkable for two things. First, it discards State organizations. The tax is collected by the agents of the Richmond Government. South Carolina is thus precluded from a repetition of her ingenious manœuvre. Secondly, this new bill avoids the taxation of slaves. If the State Rights men are outraged by the former of these arrangements, they are, as slaveowners, propitiated by the second.

Excepting slaves, every source of wealth is taxed. All agricultural produce is to pay twenty per cent. The increase of all live stock is charged twenty per cent. And besides this there is an income tax of twenty per cent. additional. The whole amount on which the duty is laid, is officially estimated at seven hundred millions and the gross proceeds of the tax would, therefore, be one hundred and forty millions.

Since the time of the Spanish *alcavalas*, a tax which beggared some of the richest and most thriving ports of Spain, ruined thousands of industrious citizens, and made whole provinces a desert, history does not record such an attempt at inordinate taxation. Such an impost as has just been imposed on the rebel States, by their bogus government, could not possibly be collected, except by some system of terror, or to meet some overwhelming emergency. For an impost which takes away one-fifth of the gross produce of any people, must encroach on their capital, and by lessening their means of payment, preclude payment itself. The financial aspects of the rebel cause become certainly more gloomy with every new development, and each succeeding change, so far as appears, must still be for the worse.

Treatment of Fugitives.

Among honorable men in the military service of every civilized nation, the case of deserters from the enemy has always been considered one calling for the utmost care and generosity of treatment.

To weaken the opponent by the voluntary withdrawal of his able-bodied men, is, of course, of the highest importance to the other belligerent, and great pains are taken to shield those abandoning him, from the consequences of their acts. The deserter especially trusts himself to the honor of the other party, and any officer with the least tinge of the feeling of a gentleman and true soldier, would, in case misfortune should compel him to surrender his forces to the enemy, guard the safety of the deserters to the last. He would be bound, as a man of honor, to be more careful of them, even than of his own men, knowing that the laws of war protected them, while the fugitives from the enemy were exposed to unknown and uncontrolled cruelties. So it has always been in the European service among officers who were true gentlemen. Where a fortress or a corps was surrendered, the first conditions were that the deserters or the fugitives, should have the same rights and privileges as all those surrendering themselves. The reasons for this are obvious. Apart from humanity and generosity, the giving up of deserters, or their non-protection, would deprive one belligerent of the greatest weapon of war against the other. Desertion has a fatal moral effect on your enemy. It weakens him also, physically, and strengthens your own army. To give up this weapon would be the height of folly.

The case is immensely strengthened, if the deserter from the enemy is the main source of his power, and if his return or his abandonment exposes him to incredible and terrible tortures. One would suppose that in such a case no officer with the smallest relic of humane feeling in his heart, or with the hope of ever mingling again with men of honor and military position, would dare to surrender or basely abandon such deserters. Such an act in Europe would bar a man from the name of a gentleman and the society of honorable men. It has been reserved for the most disgraceful surrender in this war—an act begun in cowardice and treachery—to have added to its damning disgrace of giving up almost without a blow 12,000 men and a fortified position,—the still more shameful procedure of abandoning to a barbarous enemy 2,000 deserters, who had trusted themselves to our honor, to be whipped and tortured, and sold into life-long slavery. It makes the cheek of all honorable Americans burn with shame, that an act so mean and cowardly could be perpetrated under our flag, and by men in the National service. These poor men and women had, with much pains and under great dangers, abandoned the treasonable ranks of the enemy—some having been forced to labor in his entrenchments, and all supporting his power and adding to his resources, and had taken shelter under the flag to which they were still loyal, confiding in our generosity and returning our protection by any labor that was required of them. They were free by act of Congress. They were deserters, and most useful to the enemy, if retaken. They were fugitives beneath the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

The fact that they were poor and ignorant, that surrender or abandonment for them would be worse than death, ought to have made any honorable and humane officer the more concerned to protect them from the devilish cruelty to which they were exposed.

But, no! the fortress was basely surrendered by Col. Miles, or some other officer, and not a mention made of these two thousand deserters, who had trusted themselves to the nation's flag. They might have been so many cattle, for all he knew. He had not even the common instinct of the gentleman, to protect the weak who had put themselves under his care. Not a word was said of them, and now we hear from the Richmond papers that these poor creatures have been retaken to Slavery, and no doubt to a doom ten-fold worse than that from which they escaped.

Such acts are a disgrace to our National name. Wherever hereafter a surrender is made, the first condition should be the protection of all fugitives and deserters, and if the South violates the conditions, or the runaways are treated as were the ambulance-drivers at Manassas, a stern retaliation should be inflicted by the Government.

The Position in Kentucky.

The next battle of the war is to be fought in Kentucky. Any moment we may hear of the clash of arms between the forces of Bragg and Buell. And when the armies of these two Generals do meet, there will ensue the bloodiest duel that has been recorded since the rebellion began. Neither army has any amount of new or unskillful material in it. The soldiers of each are veterans all—tried in the fire of battle, purged of all weakness of body by the regimen of prolonged camp service—inured to fatigue by unparalleled marches, and hardened to the work expected at their hands by the daily sight of suffering and death, and by their own hardships, blunting the sensibilities and pleasures of living. When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.

Recent accounts represent the rebels to be fortifying Frankfort, the Capital of Kentucky. This can hardly be. The town is not worth having. It is neither a fit dépôt for provisions, nor valuable in any other way that we can see to the rebel army. To be sure the State Penitentiary is there, which, as a workshop, would be valuable if there were supplies of coal and iron to be had. But there are no such necessary articles; and after the rebels have taken the inmates from the States' Prison and put them into their ranks as brother soldiers, they will have got all of Frankfort that was most valuable to them. Of these jail-birds, the rebel Generals could truthfully report to Jeff. Davis: "We have *liberated* many of the oppressed sons of Kentucky—imprisoned for their Southern sympathies (as manifested in such peccadilloes as stealing and perjury)—and they have shown their gratitude by rallying under the flag of the Stars and Bars."

Instead of Frankfort being a valuable offensive military point, it is one of positive weakness and danger to Gen. Bragg. It is on the north bank of the Kentucky River, and as there is only one other bridge over the Kentucky River from its mouth to its source, besides the two at Frankfort, it will clearly be against the policy of the rebels to get any considerable body of their army on the north side of that stream. This reason will also forbid the attempt to hold Lexington, Ky. We are prepared to hear of the evacuation of Frankfort, Lexington, Paris and Mount Stirling, after plundering all, and the concentration of the entire rebel army near Harrodsburgh and Danville, two towns ten and fourteen miles south of the Kentucky River, and near the centre of the State, from which three routes out of the State diverge. There, if at all, it seems most likely that Bragg will make his stand and fight for the possession of Kentucky.

Pork and Beans.

We have before us a letter from a Hebrew correspondent, who adverting to the exemption from military duty of Quakers, Shakers, and such religious orders as deem it incompatible with their religion to fight, asks the pertinent question: "Why should I not be exempted because of my religious abhorrence to the army ration? Must I be forced to partake of a flesh that is forbidden by my law, and of which a large portion of my allotted food is composed?"

We can hardly take up the query and answer it as especially adapted to the Hebrew, although we believe there are many patriotic men of the persuasion marching on with the Union army, but as a proposition applying at large, the pork question is worthy of consideration. We hold it as a fact, not patent, that the smallest item connected with the physical well-being of the army, assumes an importance at this moment as great as that which affects its moral. Good food is as much a necessity of war as good powder, and should be equally well tested and chosen.

We candidly believe that our ill-arranged army ration is doing as much to destroy our men as the bullets of the enemy. Pork! pork! perpetually pork! and beef, perpetually beef! It does not require medical authority to know that there is an instinctive craving in every organism for a variety of food; and no matter how excellent any one article may be, too frequent use only inspires disgust and loathing, and consequently a failure to nourish. A ration composed wholly of cereals and animal food, is ill adapted for health in Winter, but in Summer, is simply a slow poison. If, as is now the case, a large portion of those meats are salted, the evil is heightened and the system works to the promotion of bilious and scorbutic diseases.

For the ill feeding of our soldiers in the field there is no excuse whatever. Nothing is gained on the score of economy, for the soldier that is ill-fed, whether it be by shortness of provender, by badness of quality or by sameness and ignorance of dietary, is a burden upon the State, and unable to encounter the mental or physical responsibilities of his position. A battle upon a well-satisfied stomach is half won. There is no reason that a positive schedule for the soldiers' food should be laid down and strictly adhered to through every exigency and every season. The whole country teems with an abundance of food that would form admirable substitutes for the perpetual pork and beans, an abundance that would flow in on our ill-fed armies if the signal be but given and the market thrown open for competition. There is a vast glut of Fall vegetables and fruits; enough wasted in some small districts to put new life and health into a hundred thousand men. There is no reason why these necessities should not be forwarded from the localities of the formation of regiments, and the people called on to contribute each his mite. They have responded grandly to the call for luxuries for the sick and wounded, is there any less reason that they should respond to the wants of those that are in health when the object is to retain that health which is to make the soldier effective on the battle-field?

Again, the army ration gives no spices or strong aromatic substance, while every physician knows that health cannot be kept without them, especially in a hot climate. Pepper, onions, thyme, sage, garlic, parsly, ginger, cloves, and cinnamon are as absolute as bread, and must find their way wherever alcohol is debarred.

These are suggestions for every domestic circle having one of its members in the camp. In these days of easy transportation there will be no difficulty in each and every family sending forward that which will add to the comfort and health of the soldier. Whatever tends to alter the diet and make a change from the daily routine, will be as much an era as Delmonico's to the dinnerless, or a hotel feed to a Pike's Peak digger.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR GAZETTE.

Order Transferring the Gunboat Fleet.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Oct. 2, 1862.

General Orders, No. 150.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

War Department,
Washington City, D. C., Oct. 1, 1862.

Under the act of Congress of the 16th July, 1862, the Western Gunboat Fleet is this day transferred from the War to the Navy Department.

The officers in charge will transfer to the officers of the navy authorized to receive them, the vessels, naval stores, supplies, and property of all kinds pertaining to the fleet. The usual receipts will be taken in triplicate for all property transferred.

The Chief Quartermaster, Capt. G. D. Wise, of the gunboat fleet, will settle up all indebtedness of the fleet to 1st October, make the usual returns, and will close his accounts and report by letter to the Quartermaster-General.

In thus transferring this fleet, organized and built under the direction of the War Department to the Navy Department, the Secretary of War desires to express to the officers both of the Army and the Navy, and to the civilians temporarily employed upon this dangerous service of the gunboat fleet, his high sense of the valor, skill and patriotism with which the operations of this fleet have been conducted. The brilliant and important services of the gunboats at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Columbus, Island No. 10, Pittsburgh Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and generally in independent action or in co-operation with the Army on the Western rivers, will constitute some of the brightest pages in the history of the war for the preservation of the integrity of the country, and the suppression of a causeless and wicked rebellion. They have the thanks so well deserved of this Government, and of the people of the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War,
(Signed.) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Oct. 4.

THE WAY OPEN TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

It is now believed that yesterday there was no armed body of rebels nearer Washington than at the Rappahannock Station of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, fifty miles out from Alexandria, and even there nothing but an outpost garrison of five small regiments, hardly numbering a couple of thousand in all.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

The Military Commission, of which Gen. Hunter is President, is understood to be investigating all the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and has summoned a large number of witnesses in the case.

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY IN GEN. SIGEL'S DIVISION

Major A. Swartz, of the Second Illinois Light Artillery, is discharged from the service of the United States, to enable him to accept the appointment of Chief of Artillery to Gen. Sigel's *corps d'armée*.

THE REMAINS OF COL. RODERICK MATHESON.

The remains of Col. Roderick Matheson, of the Fourteenth California or Thirty-second New-York Regiment, who died from wounds received at Crampton Gap, Maryland, will leave this city for New-York to-morrow afternoon. At a meeting of Californians now here, Senator McDougal, Chairman, and the following named gentlemen of this city were appointed a Committee to receive the remains of the gallant dead: Messrs. C. K. Garrison, George Wilkes, W. T. Coleman, Warren Leland, Charles A. Stetson and Alfred E. Tilton. These gentlemen are expected to meet at the Astor House on Sunday, to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the part assigned them.

SOLDIERS AT THE HOSPITALS.

It has been determined to relieve the soldiers now on duty at the several hospitals here, and to fill their places with convalescents. They are to be supplied with arms taken from discharged soldiers.

THE CAPITOL HOSPITAL.

The Capitol now contains about 1,700 patients. Both wings, as well as rostrum, are occupied.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Medical Inspector, detailed to examine the convalescent camp at Alexandria, has made his report. He broadly intimates that there has been grave neglect in high quarters, in permitting the camp to remain in its present condition so long, but at the same time intimates that the reports of gross outrages on patients, given in State Relief Association statements, are decidedly Munchausenish.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE AND FURLOUGHS.

The abuse of leaves of absence and furloughs is to be remedied, as is indicated in a recently issued order by Gen. Banks. They are to be granted only on the most pressing necessity, for thirty days, and not extended.

PLUNDERING IN VIRGINIA.

Union citizens of Fairfax County, Va., complain of depredations committed on their property by a party of men, mostly deserters from the Union army, who have banded themselves together for plundering purposes, roaming through Loudon and Fairfax Counties, and in seizing and appropriating any property they can find which suits their fancy. They prowl around in squads of a half-dozen each, and make no distinction between the property of Unionists and Secessionists. A cavalry force will be dispatched from Gen. Banks' headquarters for their dispersion and capture.

STRAGGLING REBELS.

A scouting expedition, out to beyond Centreville, caught four straggling rebels yesterday.

SPIES CAPTURED.

Henry Valentine was captured to-day by one of Gen. Halleck's scouts, near Leesburgh, as a spy. He was provided with a pass from the rebel Gen. Mackall, and was acquiring all the information he could about our movements. Hiram McKinney, another rebel spy, was taken in the same way.

RELEASED.

Jackson, the letter-carrier recently arrested by the military authorities on his return from Richmond, charged with complicity with the rebels, has been released and restored to the performance of his duties by the Postmaster of this city.

DISMISSED.

Col. H. F. Sanders, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, having marched with a detachment of his regiment in April from Racine to Prairie du Chien, without having his commissariat duly provided and secured, and having contracted for the subsistence of his men at an extravagant price, without due regard to the interests of the Government, has, by direction of the President, been dismissed from the service of the United States.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Paroled prisoners are reporting themselves to the Provost-Marshal's office daily. A large number of paroles are yet out, and it is a matter of doubt whether they ever will be returned, the chivalric gentlemen who gave them having "skedaddled" South.

THE REBELS TAKEN AT WARRENTON.

The exact number of prisoners taken and paroled by Gen. Stahl, at Warrenton, is 1,032. There were members from almost every regiment in the rebel service. A great many had had their limbs amputated. About twenty officers, none higher than captain, were among the lot. Their list has been received at Gen. Banks' headquarters. A great many rebel wounded are at Culpepper.

AN OFFICIAL REBEL.

The charges against Vincent R. Jackson, an employe in the city Post-office here, and who was arrested on Wednesday, are said to be, that during his late imprisonment in Richmond with the captured nurses, he associated suspiciously with the rebels, giving them information relative to the fortifications around Washington, and that the easiest way for them to get here was from the Maryland side; and also that he brought letters from Richmond rebels to parties residing here. He has been sent to the Old Capitol, and will probably be tried by Court-martial.

REBEL MAIL AGENT.

A man named Grigsby was arrested yesterday while trying to pass out of our lines at Alexandria. Upon being searched letters to parties in Richmond were found upon his person. He was sent to the Old Capitol.

Some Suggestions for the Consideration of President Lincoln.

Sir: The writer of this, a Southern man and slaveholder, has watched with much interest the various propositions being urged relative to the disposition of the contrabands who have been freed by the operations of the military power of the Government. Something should be done of a more speedy character for the relief both of the Government and these people themselves, than is likely to be done by the colonization scheme. For this purpose the following suggestion is submitted to your consideration:

That the President shall appoint a Commissioner, who shall establish an agency in this city, to which all contrabands in this District shall report themselves and where a list shall be kept of those having employment and those who have not. And that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to open communication with farmers in the North who may wish to employ labor to replace that which has been withdrawn by the absence of laborers in the army, and thus secure to the contrabands immediate employment on farms in the country. As these contrabands stand somewhat in the relation of wards to the Government, the Commissioner might be authorized to apprentice them, with their consent, for a term of one or two years, securing in a proper manner the wages of their labor.

Similar agencies ought to be appointed at other places for the same purpose. This project might be made a branch of the colonization scheme, as the contrabands would thus be able to realize the means of establishing themselves comfortably in some colony hereafter.

There are many reasons which might be urged in favor of this plan, of which a few will be stated. It would prevent the congregation of large bodies of contrabands in our cities, where they come in contact with large numbers of foreign laborers, and thus prevent those disgraceful mobs against the negroes, some of which have occurred lately in the North. It would also set these negroes to labor to which they have been accustomed all their lives, and prevent the demoralization and vice which they are sure to contract in cities. And it would supply a large body of agricultural laborers to raise food for the soldiers who have gone to the war, and whose labor they would replace. To employ them in the army subjects them to recapture and to cruel vengeance where they have bad masters.

So grave has become the question of a supply of labor, that Mr. Secretary Seward has thought it not improper to address our foreign Consuls on the subject, and to encourage foreign immigration. Why not, at least temporarily, make use of the large supply of strong and healthy laborers furnished by the contrabands? If some person acquainted with the negro character were appointed, as suggested, there is no doubt but that much good would result, in giving these people employment, and ridding the Government of much trouble and expense on their account.

Agreeing with your "oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men, everywhere, could be free," and professing to be a better friend of the negroes, free or slave, than those who claim to be his peculiar guardians, the above views are respectfully submitted.

A CLAY WHIG.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

OBITUARY.

—Edward O. Wright, Second Lieutenant in Company H, Fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) died in the Fairfax Seminary Hospital, near Alexandria, on Sept. 26, of a wound received in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30. Lieut. Wright enlisted as a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., on April 20, 1861, but as he was among those whom that corps was obliged to reject, because it was so full when it left this City for the seat of war, he enlisted, on April 22, in Duryea's Zouaves, which was then forming. During the stay of the regiment at Fort Schuyler, its encampment in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, and at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, he discharged his duties with zeal and fidelity. In the battle of Big Bethel, on June 10, 1861, he bore himself with great bravery and coolness. Although he was always foremost in the succession of battles and skirmishes before Richmond in which the Zouaves won such distinction, Sergt. Wright, for his services in the ranks had been rewarded with promotion, escaped without a scratch, and for bravery displayed in the battle of Gaines' Mills he was made a Second Lieutenant. In the battle of Groveton, or Bull Run No. 2, which was fought on Aug. 30, he was wounded by a Minié ball, which struck his left arm near the socket, passed through his lung and finally lodged between his shoulder blades. Could he have received immediate attention his life might have been spared, but he lay on the field until the afternoon of the next day, when the ball was extracted. After submitting to this operation he dragged himself to Centreville, where he was paroled, and thence was sent within the National lines. He was promptly taken to Fairfax Seminary Hospital, but the excellent care which he there received came too late to revive his failing energies, and he died as we have already stated, on Sept. 26. During all his sufferings, which were at times intense, he gave a striking example of patience to those around him. His company, which had become attached to him as few companies are to their commanders, will miss him in camp and on the battle-field, and a wide circle of friends in this City, who knew and appreciated his worth, mourn his loss.

—Ex-United States Senator Miller, of New-Jersey, who died at Morristown on Tuesday last, was born in German Valley, Morris County, in November, 1800, and was therefore in his 62d year. He enjoyed the advantages of a good education, studied law with his brother, W. W. Miller, and after admission to the bar, practiced extensively in the Supreme and other general Courts of the State, retaining his office at Morristown. The prominence which he attained in his profession, and his firm Whig principles, secured him an election to the upper branch of the State Legislature in 1838, and in 1840 he was chosen United States Senator, where he was the associate of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Wright and other statesmen of that stamp. He received the indorsement of a reëlection at the termination of his first term, and served until 1852, with entire satisfaction to his constituents. After the dissolution of the Whig Party, Mr. Miller attached himself to the Republican, with which he acted till his death. During our present troubles he had been a warm, and to the measure his health permitted, an active supporter of the Government and of the Union. He and Mr. Lincoln, by the way, were old acquaintances, and there existed between them a strong mutual confidence. In Morristown, where he resided, and throughout the entire circle of his acquaintance, Mr. Miller was universally esteemed for his private virtues. Although not a man of brilliant talents, he discharged every trust committed to him with the utmost integrity of purpose, and with the greatest fidelity.

—Mr. William G. Hewes, a prominent merchant of New-Orleans, died at Holly Springs, Miss., a few days since, at the advanced age of seventy years. He was a native of Boston, went to New-Orleans in the Fall of 1818, and soon attained a leading position among the commercial men of that city. For several years he was President of the Commercial Bank of New-Orleans. Following the great commercial revulsion of 1837, 1842, he met with reverses, and partially withdrew from active mercantile pursuits, turning his attention to the cultivation of sugar, in which he was favored. On the organization of the Bank of America, he was selected as its President, called previously, however, to the Presidency of the Great Western and Opelousas Railroad, which he managed with great ability. Mr. Hewes married in New-Orleans about the year 1824. His wife died eight years since, but several members of his numerous family survive.

The calamities of civil war are fast penetrating our almost every social circle. In the recent death of Mr. J. A. Leonard the amateurs of chess have suffered an irreparable loss.

Born in the City of New-York, on the 21st of November, 1842, Mr. Leonard gave early evidence of an unusual capacity for that most difficult and scientific of all recreations—the time-honored game of chess. At the period of his leaving for the seat of war his proficiency was such that, among all his compatriots, Paul Morphy, the world's Chess Champion, could alone claim any superiority over him; while as a blindfold player, Mr. L. performed feats unsurpassed by any other master.

In February last he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, Meagher's Irish Brigade. He was taken prisoner at the memorable battle of Savage Station, and conveyed to Richmond, where for upward of three months he suffered the hardships of prison discipline, aggravated by the usual inhumanities and barbarities practiced upon our captured soldiers in the South.

Insufficiency and inferiority of food, together with exposure and scant clothing, made such inroads upon his constitution that his release on parole came but too late, and he expired at the Military Hospital in Annapolis, of scorbutic diarrhœa, superinduced by the above-named causes, on the 26th of September last.

—Mayor Taber, of Fall River, Mass., died in in that place on Monday last. He had been at the head of the municipal government since 1859, and in 1839 was a member of the State Legislature.

PERSONAL.

—Brig.-Gen. J. A. Logan was spoken of as a candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth District of Illinois. In a letter declining to have his name used, he wrote:

"I express all my views and politics when I assert my attachment to the *Union*. I have no other politics now, and consequently no aspirations for civil place and power. No! I am to-day, a soldier of this Republic, so to remain, changeless and immutable until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away. Ambitious men, who have not a true love for their country at heart, may bring forth crude and bootless questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled nation, and thwart the preservation of this Union, but for none of such am I. I have entered the field—to die if needs be—for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war or preservation has become a fact established. Whatever means it may be necessary to adopt, whatever local interest it may effect or destroy, is no longer an affair of mine. If any locality or section suffers or is wronged in the prosecution of the war, I am sorry for it, but I say it must not be heeded now, for we are at war *for the preservation of the Union*. Let the evil be rectified when the present breach has been cemented forever. If the South, by her malignant treachery, has imperiled all that made her great and wealthy, and it is to be lost, I would not stretch forth my hand to save her from destruction, if she will not be saved by a restoration of the Union. Since the die of her wretchedness has been cast by her own hands, let the coin of her misery circulate alone in her own dominions, until the peace of Union ameliorates her forlorn condition."

—Parson Brownlow writes to the Philadelphia *Press* a sketch of his remarks at Detroit, a few days since. This is what he has to say about emancipation:

"I am aware that my views are desired upon the subject of the late emancipation proclamation of the President, about which there is quite a sensation on this ground. I am a Pro-Slavery man, and a true Southerner by birth, raising and education. I have defended the 'peculiar institution,' ever since I have defended any measure, and I am here what I am when I am in the South, having nothing to disguise. If the policy of the President is, as I understand it to be, to free the slaves of rebels in arms, and to compensate loyal men for theirs, I am with him—allowing, as does the proclamation, all rebellious States three months to come back in, and thus secure their slaves. The measure is *useless* in the revolted States; it can't be *enforced*, because the most simple Post-office law can't be enforced. I think the measure useless, as I do much of the legislation of the last Congress, but it will quiet the consciences of that class of radical men among you who are afflicted with that incurable disease I call '*nigger on the brain*.' The only point in the whole thing is this: The rebels intended, when pressed to the wall, as they will be, to issue a proclamation freeing all the negroes themselves, as a last desperate means of inducing England to acknowledge their independence. This done, they would have placed the United States Government in the false attitude of fighting to perpetuate Slavery. And all there is of the matter is simply this: Mr. Lincoln has taken the start of Jeff. Davis. I am for standing by the Government, the Army and Navy, and backing them up, as the means of putting down this rebellion. The Administration will commit errors, and has done so; and when had we an Administration that did not? Let us distinguish between the President and the Government, and cling to the latter as long as life clings to us."

—The Cleveland District Court has been engaged for some days in trying one of the most extraordinary cases of breach of promise of marriage ever brought before a jury. The plaintiff is Henrietta D. Collins, and the suit is brought against Rufus Paine for the recovery of damages. The original suit was brought by Henrietta D. Collins, *vs.* Rufus Paine, to recover damages claimed to have been sustained by reason of breach of promise of marriage, and fraud and deceit, by means of which, under the form of marriage, he obtained possesion of her person, and lived and cohabited with her as his wife for a period of several months, while in fact, as was claimed, he had a wife then living, by whom he had raised a family of children. The defence set up by him, was, that although he had lived with the last named woman for a period of over twenty years as his wife, and had raised a family of children by her, and had held her out as his lawful wife, and her children as his lawful children, and had caused her to sign deeds with him as his wife, and perform all the duties of a lawful wife, yet that she was never legally married to him, and the marriage ceremony which was performed between himself and Henrietta D. Collins made them legally and actually man and wife, and so he was guilty of no fraud, and committed no wrong to Henrietta D. Collins. The case has been tried before, and then resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $10,000.

—The Ohio *State Journal* has the following paragraph:

"It has been repeatedly stated that Gen. Schenck lost his sword in the late fight in which he was wounded. This proves to have been altogether a mistake. We are informed by those on the field that he was in the act of waving his sword aloft over his head and shouting to his command, when he was struck by a ball in the wrist. The bullet passed along the hand, tearing the fingers, and, striking the hilt of his sword, hurled it from his grasp, and drove it some 20 feet from him. As his men were removing him from the field, he persisted with almost frantic demands to remain, and that he might recover his sword. In conformity with Gen. Schenck's commands, and on his refusal to leave the field without it, an orderly sought for it and recovered it; and it was handed to him by a former *attaché* of this office. The sword hilt was pretty severely marred by the ball that wounded the General."

—Mr. Bringaurst, who addressed the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association at Philadelphia, on Sept. 30, described the scene he witnessed at Gen. McClellan's headquarters the Sunday following the battle. Gen. McClellan requested a Bishop from Minnesota to hold Divine service, in which he assented, and the attendance was very large. At the close, the General invited the Bishop to enter his tent, and detained him there until evening, and then collected his Staff and Generals, and the night was spent in religious exercises. Gen. McClellan stated that the cause for which they were fighting was just, but the prayers of God were needed to insure success. That night the Bishop slept on the couch of the General, while that officer slept on the ground. In the morning, when the minister was about to leave for the hospitals, Gen. McClellan requested him to say to the brave boys that he remembered them and sympathized with them in their sufferings.

—In the battle at Munfordsville, a man detailed from the Sixty-seventh Indiana acted as No. 2 of a gun of the Twelfth Indiana Battery. While engaged in putting the rammer to the muzzle of the gun, he was shot through the mouth, his teeth and a part of his tongue being cut away. He looked in the direction from which the shot came, then rammed the charge home, stood to see the effects of the shot, gave his rammer to another gunner and retired. Col. Wilder met him again at Munfordsville, when Buell passed through, and the man ran out to meet him. The absence of a part of his tongue rendered it difficult for No. 2 to speak, but he managed to say, "Colonel, I can't do much talking, but I can fight like h—l, and the doctor says I can go it again soon. I want you to have me with you."

—As the train from Hartford was nearing Springfield on the morning of Sept. 27, the engineer discovered a large log upon the track, with a yoke of oxen attached and standing just alongside of the rails. The engine struck the timber and threw it off the rails. No serious damage was done to the train, though the engine was considerably what railroad men call "set up." The teamster had got "stalled" on the rails, and hearing the train approaching left for the woods.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, with Col. Clark B. Lagon, Inspector-General of the West, and Col. T. L. Dickey, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, arrived in St. Louis on Thursday last. The General is looking remarkably well, although bearing some marks of the fatigues of his summer campaign.

—The Detroit *Advertiser* recently tried to say that the claims of Albert Williams to the Attorney-Generalship had been fully set forth in its columns;—the compositors made it awfully, and so it went into the paper.

—Brig.-Gen. Crawford, who was wounded in the battle of Antietam, is still at the residence of his father, at Chambersburgh, Penn., within hearing of cannon fired upon the field where he received his injury. Until very recently, fears were entertained lest tetanus might ensue, but all symptoms of this disease have disappeared, and hopes of his speedy recovery are now confidently entertained.

—Col. Wilder, who, with his Indiana troops, made such a gallant defence of Munfordsville, has been exchanged and returned to Louisville with the advance of Gen. Buell's army.

—Two Tennesseans, who were cutting quite a figure in Cincinnati as persecuted loyalists, have been recognized as bitter rebels by some of their victims, and have been committed as spies.

—William C. Pierrepont, Esq., has resigned his seat in the Board of Trustees of Hobart College. The Hon. Washington Hunt has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

—Gens. Morris and Reynolds both decline to accept the appointment of Brigadier-General lately tendered them.

—The name of Rev. Thomas Starr King is mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the United States Senatorial delegation from California.

—Brig.-Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is staying with his family in Warren, Herkimer Co., for a few days.

—Gen. Tyler and staff are in Chicago, whither they have been ordered to organize the paroled prisoners at Camp Douglas.

The Funeral of Brig.-Gen. Rodman.

Providence, R. I., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The remains of Brig.-Gen. Rodman arrived here on Friday morning, and lay in state until noon to-day at the State House, when the funeral ceremonies took place.

The remains of the brave and fearless soldier were escorted by a large turn-out of citizens, and by the military, consisting of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, the Horse Guards, and Battery H.

The funeral services, which were very solemn and impressive, were conducted by President Sears and Rev. D. J. Hall. Addresses were also delivered by Ex-Mayor Rodman, who presided, Governor Sprague Senator Anthony, Abraham Payne and Rev. Dr Sears.

The remains were taken to South Kingstown, late the residence of Gen. Rodman, this afternoon. They will be deposited in their last resting place to-morrow. The ceremonies to-day were very imposing.

Union Democratic Congressional Nomination.

Canandaigua, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The Union Democratic Congressional Convention for the District composed of Livingston, Ontario and Yates Counties, assembled here to-day. Every county was fully represented. Hon. Scott Lord, of Livingston, was unanimously nominated for Congress on the first ballot.

Dr. Wolf's Essay on Chronic Diseases should be read by the afflicted. To be had gratis on application No. 832 Broadway, N. Y. Sent by mail. Hours 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Aplin—Cline.—In Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 26th ult., by Rev. D. R. Latham, Mr. William Aplin, Reporter for the New-York Associated Press, to Miss M. Elizabeth Cline, of Grand Rapids.

DIED.

Bosworth.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 3 Nathaniel P. Bosworth, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, Judge Bosworth, No. 316 West 22d-st., on Sunday, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

Cuthbert.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, 4th inst., John H., son of John H. and Maggie A. Cuthbert, aged 3 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M.

Hardman.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862, at her father's residence, Elizabeth H., daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Hardman, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 159 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, Oct. 6.

Hayes.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Oct. 4, Adela, youngest daughter of Wm. J. and Julia Hayes, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday, Oct. 5,) at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 8 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

Ketchum.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 3, after a short illness, Henry H. Ketchum, aged 21 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Horace E. Ketchum, No. 202 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Low.—At Washington Heights, on Friday, Oct. 3, J. Augustus Low, aged 36 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Wm. Hervey and John Low, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, on 10th-av., between 152d and 155th sts., on Monday afternoon, 6th inst., at 4½ P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave for 152d-st. by Hudson River Railroad, at 3:30 P. M.

Longworth.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at the residence of his aunt, No. 47 Wyckoff-st., James Longworth.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the house.

Laird.—At his residence in Spring Valley, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, Jacob M. Laird, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-st., on Sunday, 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., to convey his remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

Nagel.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, George Johnson Nagel, youngest son of Joseph and Jane Nagel, aged 9 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, at No. 66 3d-st.

Valentine.—In Spottswood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 4, Anthony P. Valentine, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Monday Oct. 6, from his late residence in Spottswood, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 471.—Oct. 4, 1862.
19, 9, 7, 44, 29, 51, 50, 66, 75, 22, 64, 15, 59.
Kentucky, Class 472.—Oct. 4, 1862.
74, 18, 65, 63, 53, 41, 2, 11, 49, 50, 60, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 419.—Oct. 4, 1862.
53, 57, 49, 68, 48, 34, 77, 40, 2, 74, 50, 1, 37.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 347.—Oct. 4, 1862.
58, 61, 25, 54, 20, 70, 3, 35, 74, 73, 49, 1.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

DR. GUTMANN'S
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR-BATHS,
No. 373 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, With warm and cold water shower and douche baths, steam douches, etc., etc. Open daily for gentlemen, from 7 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 10 P. M.; for ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M.; on Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. These baths are a certain remedy for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, neuralgia, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs, (cold,) mercurial affections, dyspepsia, etc., etc. Every comfort, convenience and attention provided for. Terms moderate.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS,
One, Two, Three, and Five Dollars each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New-York Agency,
No. 498 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 2, 1862.

I HAVE MISS DIX'S AUTHORITY FOR saying that no more female nurses are wanted at Washington. Thousands of applications are already in Miss Dix's hands. She wants no women to come to Washington whom she does not positively send for. The Sanitary Commission has ceased to have anything to do with supplying female nurses. Women need not apply, therefore, either at Dr. Satterlee's or any other medical Purveyors or Directors of the United States Army with the hope of getting light on this subject, or opportunity of going. Nor has the Sanitary Commission time to correspond with individuals on the subject.

Letters on the subject addressed to Miss D. L. Dix, Washington, will receive attention when she wants more nurses, but not before.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE
RECRUITING FUND.

The Treasurer acknowledges, with pleasure, the following contributions to the above-named fund:

Chas. P. Kirkland	$100	C. H. Isham	$25
John Graham	100	Thos. Small & Co.	25
Devlin & Co.	100	Hoyt Bros.	25
Geo. Evans & Son	50	Mattison & McCoy	25
M. Armstrong & Sons	50	Thos. Scott & Son	25
Dibblee, Work & Moore	50	N. L. M'Cready & Co.	25
A. Taylor, (Taylor Bros.)	50	L. P. Morton & Co.	25
Young, Shultz & Co.	50	S. T. Baker	10
E. T. Brown	25	J. P. Howell	10
E. A. Smith & Bro.	25	Rees & Hoyt	10
Wm. L. Andrews	25	G. W. Loomis	10
Ballard & Co.	25	Jas. Cassiday & Co.	[illegible]

The following named gentlemen are authorized to receive collections in my name: F. G. Luckey, Esq., Mr. E. M. Bailey, Lieut. A. M. M'Cune, Lieut. R. D. Evans.

Donations will likewise be received at the Shoe and Leather Bank. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

VOLUNTEER FOR NINE MONTHS

In Company H, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. The same bounties as are paid in other companies and $10 extra bounty.

Company Headquarters No. 237 Broadway.
Recruiting offices—No. 178 9th-av.; Tent in City Hall Park.

JOHN S. CUTTER, Captain.
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.
1st Lieutenant, James Sanford.
2d Lieutenant, Geo. Foster,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

IRONSIDES—NINE MONTHS.

COMPANY I—GEO. PERRY, CAPTAIN.
$100 cash bounty.
$100 at the end of the war.
Offices, No. 335 Broadway, New-York; No. 50 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Only men of good character need apply.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF COMPANIES or parts of companies not attached to any existing regiment, or whose men can be transferred to a new organization, are offered the highest inducements, with advantageous positions assured, by addressing with real name and address, stating where an interview can be had, A. S. V. *Times* Office.

N. B.—Additional time can be given to obtain recruits if desired.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH WARD,
RALLY FOR
WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN.

A meeting for the ratification of the nominations made for State Officers by the Republican and Union Convention will be held by the FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, at Wright's Hotel, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Messrs. James A. Briggs, Frederick A. Conkling, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, Chas. A. Dana, and Erastus C. Benedict, are expected to address the meeting. All citizens in favor of the ticket nominated by the Syracuse Convention are invited to attend.

M. B. BLAKE, President.
C. J. Livingston, Sec'y.

THE HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—A great Union Mass Meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn will be held at the Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Banner Republican Club of the City of Brooklyn, to indorse the President's Proclamation of Liberty.

Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY and Hon. HENRY B. STANTON will address the meeting. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
A. B. HANCE, M. D.,
GEO. I. BENNETT,
GEO. H. ROBERTS,
H. B. CLEVELAND,
E. B. RICH,
H. B. DURYEA,
S. M. GRISWOLD,
J. O. NODINE,
E. B. SPOONER, Jr.
J. H. SHERMAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY.
McCLELLAN AND FREMONT
A REPLY TO
"FREMONT AND McCLELLAN."
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., Agent.

JUST PUBLISHED,
INSIDE OUT.
A curious book by a singular man. Price $1 13.
MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK,
No. 757 Broadway.

Extract from a Letter on the Battle-field.

* * * * * * *

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with visible design, and upon military principles. The arrangement of our Corps—the overlooking position of the Commanding General—the sending into action the right and the left divisions—the closing up of the centre, and final success—excites bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The *heart* history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories, but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy, and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life-blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness, while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who here seek a son—or wives a husband—or sisters a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even here the hand of mercy is watchful and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital, where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned the history of those mythical words, so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers, is a national blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known the effect of burnt gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and, although the wounded are most numerous here—this division having opened the fight at 5 in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in a most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots, Herbs, &c.: all preserved in St. Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers, stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

New-York, Jan. 16th, 1862.

Mr. ——————,
Agent of, etc.:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication, offering us "Fifty thousand dollars for the *recipe* and right to make the Plantation Bitters for your hospital purposes during the war," we beg to say, that your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but sir, our duties to our Government and our ideas of consistency would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers.

We remain,
Very respectfully yours,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure and cheerfulness have been derived from these sources. Dr. Woods, in the Washington Hospitals, informed me that one patient was fast sinking and crazy, and had not slept an hour for two weeks, until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equaled Jefferson Davis in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. The weak soldiers cling to it like a brother. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed. In my next I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c.

NICODEMUS.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
One, Two and Three Dollars a Set,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

PROF. HURLBERT'S
VOCAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 25 East 27th-st., corner Madison-av.
Thorough course in Elocution and the new Gymnastics, for men, women and children. Can refer to persons completely and radically cured of stammering. Consumptives rapidly restored. Special treatment of the lungs.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY.

Uniformity of Discipline Discussed—Special Prayer Recommended for the National Emergency—Resolutions Defining the Loyalty of the Church—A Stirring Debate—Addresses by the Hon. Horatio Seymour, Rev. Dr. Hawks, and Others—Peace to be Cherished in the Sanctuary.

The Triennial Convention met again yesterday at 9 o'clock, Rev. Dr. CRAIK in the Chair. The attendance was large and animated, it being expected that the war question, so freely debated on Friday, would again be brought up. The morning services were conducted by Rev. Drs. CRAIK and BURR, the Right Rev. Mr. TALBOTT, Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, pronouncing the benediction.

The House of Delegates organized about 10 o'clock, and the proposition of Rev. Mr. DOANE, of New-Jersey, in reference to a uniformity of ministerial practice in the interpretation of the Rubric preceding the Occasional Prayers and Thanksgivings of the Church, having been laid over from Friday, was taken up, in the form of the resolution heretofore reported, which extolled the spirit of a letter written on the subject by Bishop BROWNELL to Bishop WHITE, while the former was engaged upon his celebrated Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer.

Judge CHAMBERS, of Maryland, favored uniformity and advocated deference to the opinion of the Bishops who had revised the Book of Prayer. The decision of Bishop WHITE, he thought, should be entered upon the Journal of the Convention, that it might have its proper influence with the clerical members.

Mr. BUELL thought the Rubric sufficiently clear, and opposed the motion of Mr. CHAMBERS. Rev. Mr. WELSH, of Pennsylvania, also desired its withdrawal, and was joined in his opposition by Rev. Drs. DOANE, GOODWIN and STOUT, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN and Judge REDFIELD—Judge CHAMBERS briefly sustaining his resolution. Finally, after an urgent appeal by Dr. HOWE, the resolution was, on motion of Dr. HUNTER, laid upon the table.

Ex-Gov. HUNT then alluded to the anti-rebellion question raised in the Convention, on Friday, by Rev. Mr. BRUNOT, of Pittsburgh, and announced that he was ready to withdraw his motion referring the subject to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS desiring some further light upon the intention of Mr. HUNT in adopting this course, the latter gentleman replied that his reason for changing his mind was that he understood several resolutions on the same topic would be brought before the Convention.

Judge CARPENTER then requested the particular attention of the honorable body, and offered the following:

Resolved, That as the country is in a state of rebellion, and we are in the midst of a civil war, it is desirable that we should adopt a special form of prayer for the use of the Church."

This the Judge warmly sustained, but was interrupted by the Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, who objected to the impression being allowed to go abroad that the Church had not already fixed forms of prayer for times of trouble and times of peace. To this Judge CARPENTER replied that while the Convention was unmistakably loyal, there was no reason why the subject he had suggested should not be discussed. Rev. Dr. MEADE, of Connecticut, coincided with the views of Dr. HIGBEE, and proceeded to read aloud the form of Collects, recited at every service of the Episcopal Church in the surrounding diocese. Finally, after an animated discussion, in which Drs. BRUNOT, MEAD, MASON and HAWKS, Judge ATWATER, of Minnesota, and Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP took part, Judge CARPENTER's motion was carried by a large majority, and the resolutions of Mr. BRUNOT were revived on motion of Rev. Dr. MEAD, and referred to the same committee.

Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN then re-read the preamble and resolutions offered on Friday, in condemnation of the rebellion and the course of Southern churchmen in participating therein and upholding it.

MR. SEYMOUR'S REMARKS.

The matter being thus thrown open for debate, the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR rose amid the general and marked attention of the House. He desired, he said, to offer a few observations relative to the vote he had, on the preceding day, cast in favor of the resolutions introduced by the Rev. Dr. BRUNOT, of Pennsylvania. He was a close and constant reader of the public journals, more so, perhaps, than any member of the august and honorable body before him, and, on the morning of the day in question, he had read in one of the public prints what would probably be the purport of the resolutions to be presented. Thus informed beforehand of their scope and character he had come to the Convention with his mind prepared, and had voted in favor of the resolutions. He had done so, deliberately, because he sincerely thought that a fair, free, and thorough discussion of the great question would clear the mental atmosphere of the Convention of any doubt that lingered there; would set the great Episcopal body of the Union right before the country and its brethren everywhere, and would, in the restoration of a perfect understanding and the settlement of the disputed points, contribute to the future harmony and joy of all the members of that Convention when they should return to their homes. He, for one, did not fear debate in its widest and fullest sense. Why should any member of so dignified and, in the persons of its reverend clergy, so exalted a convocation, hesitate to adopt any course in consonance with its high and holy mission? The discussion that was proposed would, perchance, remove from among them many subjects of dispute, nay, even of discord, with which the Church had directly nothing whatever to do, and, in this light, and, with this aim, he could not but believe that the introduction of the question would be productive of essential good, for it was his earnest hope, as it was his sincere conviction, that the influence of the Episcopal Church would be a most ready and effective instrument in bringing about the healing up of the wounds and the restoration of a blessed peace. Such had been the mission of the Church of Christ in all ages and all lands where its standard had been reared, and no hour so dark had come, no tempest so fierce had rolled over the world, when the sacred emblems of our glorious faith and the teachings of the man of God had not been able to arrest and soothe and, finally, to subdue the wrath of human passions. War had its uses and, at times, the path to peace lay over the bloody furrows of the battle-field, but there was a power in love that transcended all the achievements of mere brute force. Such was not only the doctrine of God's word, but it was the common testimony of the past. It was with this view, and penetrated by this sentiment, that the speaker had voted for a special and common form of prayer for this emergency—a form in which all might fervently unite—one that would express the innermost throbbings of their hearts, and at the same time convey to the world a true comprehension of the position of the Church. In so doing it was essential that the invocations addressed to the Most High, and the Episcopal action taken by this important body should be conceived in a true spirit of love for their erring and misguided brethren, and that the record should be such as to withstand the scrutiny of the future. When he contemplated the stalwart form of his reverend friend from New-York—Dr. VINTON—as he rose, every inch, the type of a soldier for the field as well a soldier in the service of Christ,—when he saw him stand up before this House and heard him, in that pregnant, forcible and eloquent language, which was so singularly his gift, heap denunciation on the South, carried on by the fervent zeal that distinguished him in all his undertakings, he (the speaker) could not refrain from casting his thoughts forward for relief to that period, still three years in the future, when this Convention would again assemble; when the whole Church, North and South, would again be gathered around the common altar to offer there a common sacrifice. In that day, and amid that scene, he knew that his old friend, whose voice had yesterday rung like a war-trumpet in their ears, would be among the first in good feeling—would be a very child in the gracious joy with which he would greet his Southern brethren returning to their old accustomed seats. Let there be nothing, then, placed upon the record to revive rancor in that hour of cordial reunion; let there remain no seed of future discord in the Church; but let the proceedings of that high body bear evidence to the abundant love and charity that filled it. Such he felt was the real sentiment of those around him, and hence he favored the discussion that he knew must elicit it. Just and wise action he believed would follow the debate. To the causes of the existing war he would not refer. There, as in all other large bodies, different political opinions were entertained, and these he did not wish to involve in controversy, yet he could not and would not refrain from saying, and saying emphatically, too, that whatever might have been the origin of this unhappy contest, there seemed to be abroad in the land a forgetfulness or a disregard of the wise policy and glorious principles of our Fathers—a neglect of those essential elements of Republican liberty that were the life of the State and a reckless spirit of headlong theory—which had plunged our country into gigantic difficulties. Our own sins—the sins of the whole land had invited our present troubles, and it would be well, in the question now before the House, to avoid, if possible, the fatal error of ascribing all evil to one source, and to place upon the record that which three years hence they would bitterly regret to see there. Let not the idle pastime of issuing paper bulls against the blazing comet be repeated by so grave a body, but let those things which are not of the Church take care of themselves in other channels. Let the bonds of brotherhood so remain that, on another day, we may meet our Southern brethren once more, and drown the remembrance of past differences in the tears of a heartfelt reconciliation. For his part, he has conscientiously and frankly, under strong convictions of duty to his country, and animated by undying loyalty to her happiness and progress, from the very first, opposed the extravagant action of those especially wedded to the war, yet he desired, just as earnestly, to see the Church made unmistakable before the South and the whole world. But, in whatever action the Convention might propose to take, he conjured it to deal with our Southren brethren as children of the same Father, as members of the same flock—as fellow countrymen, once, as such to be again—as Christian men!

In conclusion, then, disclaiming all intention or desire to call up any question not conducive to the best interests of the Church, he would again express the hope that the resolutions might be fully and freely discussed.

Marked sensation accompanied the delivery of the above address, and a very visible disposition to applaud was noticed in a portion of the House.

Mr. BRUNOT having stated that his resolution had not been thrown into print, Mr. SEYMOUR replied that he referred to others, which had been foreshadowed by the press.

JOHN W. ANDREWS, Esq., of Ohio then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That loyalty to the Government in which we live is a part of the law of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and that this Convention pledges its constituents to stand by the Government to the last in the work of putting down the existing rebellion.

Referred to a Special Committee.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in an address of some length, warmly and eloquently denied that the Church South is in a state of schism. The whole Church, he contended, had a distinct mission from its Divine Master unconnected with the official divisions of this world. Upon this theme he based a touching and fervent plea for union and brotherhood before God. Let prayer dwell within the sanctuary, hand in hand with Christian fellowship. Outside of that holy limit, individuals would act in their civic capacity as their conscientious opinions directed them.

Rev. Dr. LEEDS then presented the following:

Whereas, The absence from this Convention of any and all representation from a large number of dioceses that have hitherto participated, under the Constitution of this Church, in its General Council, has afflicted our hearts with grief and pain;

And whereas, The cause of this absence is civil war and rebellion, in that portion of the country in which these dioceses are planted, against the constituted authority of our beloved land; therefore,

Resolved, That deeply as we deplore this unhappy strife, in which also we recognize the just judgment of God for our many sins, and earnestly as we lament and condemn the causes which have brought it upon us, so we also deprecate the grave error of judgment which has made it the occasion of severing the ties of visible communion and fellowship that have hitherto united us in one ecclesiastical Synod; and we will not abandon the hope that our absent brethren, guided by the grace of God, will retrace this step for the honor of His name and the benefit of His holy Church.

The above were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, along with the appended resolution, offered by Mr. BURGESS, of Maine;

Resolved, That in view of the afflictive state of our beloved nation, the House of Bishops be affectionately requested to prepare, for the use of both Houses, a form of prayer invoking the interposition of God to restore to us peace and prosperity upon such foundation as he shall approve.

To the same Committee were referred the following, from Mr. WARREN, of Minnesota:

Resolved, That the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the world is one and a united Church; and that while there is no defection of faith, the unity of the Church is not violated or impaired by geographical lines, or National disintegration, or civil and political disturbances.

Resolved, That this is a religious and not a political body—that having met to legislate for the Church, and not for the State, its deliberations be confined to this point, and that the introduction and discussion of all political subjects be deprecated and discouraged as inimical to Christian unity.

And the Committee, on Judge CARPENTER's motion, was instructed to report on Thursday next.

Hereupon the Annual Report of the Board of Missions was read and referred to the Domestic and Foreign Missions Committee, and the Convention adjourned until Monday at 9 A. M.

Sermon on The Times, by Prof. Jno. H. Raymond, LL.D.

At the wide-awake Baptist Church, corner of Pierrepoint and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. HOLME, Pastor, by request of the young men of the City, Dr. RAYMOND, President of the Polytechnic Institute, preached, on Sunday morning last, an admirable and instructive discourse on "The Times." The Church was densely crowded, and the instinctive respect which the auditors had for the sanctuary, alone restrained the often merited applause. We can give but an outline of the Professor's remarks, which were based upon the following text:

"Say not thou What is the cause that the former times were better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this." Eccles. vii: 10.

After briefly asserting not only the right but the duty of every Christian minister to be the teaching of matters timely, and giving a comprehensive review of the prosperity of our country in the days preceding the war, the abode of peace and plenty, of refinement and the social virtues, of joy and hope, the refuge of the oppressed, the poor man's home, the garden of the world, the Doctor drew a vivid and most too life-like picture of the present disastrous state of affairs North, as well as South, and said:

It is not strange, under such circumstances, that we see long faces all around us, many a downcast look and many a wistful glance cast back to the happy times so recently departed. But I do not come to sympathize with or to encourage such feelings. I believe them to be never reasonable or right,—under no possible circumstances becoming to the Christian, the patriot, or the man. *Nil desperandum* is with me something more than a noble heathen sentiment—it is at all times the highest dictate of Christian magnanimity, prudence and duty—at once a passport to the Divine approval and the surest condition of safety and growth for human virtue.

With those who could see no benefit to be derived from the punishment now upon the land the Doctor had no sympathy. He deemed that the good Lord ordereth all things well and that the end will reveal his Divine intent. He argued that such times as these are better than the former, for several reasons, first for our manhood. Mighty force is born of mighty force alone. The oak by the fury of a hundred Winters stands concentrated and embodied in its majestic stature, and the analogy in the moral world is perfect.

This is a truth with which our philosophy has long been familiar; "the times now give it proof." The histories of other nations sufficiently illustrate the theory; it will become matter of practical and personal assurance in the history which we ourselves make. The same sharp discipline which of old educated men to be heroes comes now in turn to us—the fires of that furnace which in apostles and martyrs brought out the pure gold of character are kindling upon us—the stern conflict for principle which made the Reformers great and the Pilgrims brave, and our Revolutionary fathers sturdy and strong, wise in counsel, resolute in action, and persistent to victory—that same conflict now summons us to don their armor and to emulate their deeds. If the same effects are not wrought in our experience as in theirs, it will be because we are made of different stuff. The blast that stiffens the oak prostrates the sapling; and in the white heat which gives temper to the fine steel, lead will be melted and tinsel consumed.

The analogy as with the growth of nations was then shown. Our nation, he thought, had become so selfishly settled, so fond of money, and so eager for personal ease, that it was time, for its own manhood's sake, that trial should come, disaster overtake it, privations be necessitated, and strength renewed. The nation needed a resuscitation of its patriotism, it needed new motives to magnanimity, new new tests of its sincerity to principle, new and more stirring objects of sympathy; it needed a new lesson in faith and patience; it needed rebukes for its sin; it needed a lesson in humility, and it has got it, for war is an uncompromising but very honest judge of men; it needed a reinvigoration of its courage, and all these it has got.

Upon these several points the Doctor expatiated at great length, and with equal earnest eloquence, concluding subtantially as follows:

"It remains to be seen whether we shall gain strength to face the tremendous moral and political question which underlies this outward agitation. Slavery and its associate evils is the question for the people to face and decide under all the solemn obligations of men who have assumed the responsibilities of self-government, in a land which God has made the special depository of the great principles of impartial justice and freedom—and all the signs of these terrible times summon you, my young countrymen, to a brave discharge of the duty. Either before this war is ended—as is not improbable—or as soon as it is ended, which is certain—you, the people, must act, and what tongue can tell the magnitude of the issues which will then turn on the question whether you dare to do right. Will you have the moral courage to act in obedience to the highest inspirations of reason and conscience, and regardless of all that you know to be unworthy and base? Will you have the courage to go away from the counting-house—away from the committee-room—out of the pestilential atmosphere of a corrupt artificial society, and decide upon the Nation's duty under the face of Heaven, and in the light of God's eternities? Will you dare to ignore old party issues, and to disregard your party leaders, who, most of them, spoiled by a bad political education, and all of them at their wit's end in this tremendous crisis, now wait to be instructed and inspired by you? Will you dare to forget commercial expeditions and material interests in settling a question of honor and right? And having thought the honest thought, will you dare to speak the manly word—no matter who may tremble or who may frown at your temerity. Speak it kindly and in the love of all men, but speak it frankly and truly, with a firm determination (God help you) to do wrong to none, even the wickedest—and to withhold right from none, even the weakest. In short—and this is the sum of the matter—will you dare, O will you dare, to treat the negro as what you acknowledge him to be—a man and a brother; as, in all essential respects, your equal before God and the law? The poor negro, the mean, the ignorant, the low, lazy, lying negro—the heir of an inferior organization, (if you please,) the debased victim of the lust and tyranny of a more powerful race; will you dare to acknowledge that in him you discern the image of God—sharing with you the moral ruins of the fall, and brought with you within the glorious sweep of redemption? Will you dare to proclaim him a man, and standing by the shrines of freedom which your fathers reared and consecrated, to swear by your fathers' God that, to the full extent of your rightful power, he shall be protected, like other men, in the enjoyment of all God-given rights; protected alike from the haughty rapacity of Southern oppressors, and from the meaner and more cruel prejudice and jealousy of his fellow-laborers at the North? If we cannot muster moral courage enough for this, I was about to say God help the nation; but God will not help such a nation, and ought not to. If we can, I believe the victory is already half won. When the heart of this nation is right toward the negro—rather let me say, toward God in the negro—I believe His chief controversy with the nation will be at an end, and thenceforth, under His smile, the track of her freemen will be like the fabled road, which (according to Oriental mythology) the perfected Gaudama journeyed in his magic car through the eternal chaos, to the celestial seats of wisdom and repose. Mountains of difficulty will subside into smooth and level plains—golden bridges will shoot across yawning chasms of fire—the wild beasts and savage men, who seek her ill, will glare along the track, spell-bound and impotent—while from the whirling axles of her triumphal chariot, new stars will sparkle forth with ceaseless iteration, and present themselves serenely in the heaven, of a glorious and enduring prosperity."

Such were some of the healthful ministries of war, some of the possibilities of moral profit, to come from these dreadful scenes, which the Doctor urged in connection with other benefits, for a numeration even of which we have no room.

We are glad to understand that the address will shortly be repeated before the Association in a building better suited to the accommodation of the many who will desire to hear it.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. V., Hon. CLARENCE BUEL Commanding, expect to leave Camp Van Vechten, New-Dorp, S. I., for Washington and the field, to-day. This fine command is composed of most intelligent, able-bodied men, recruited in Rensselaer and Washington Counties.

Hon. CLARENCE BUEL, the Colonel Commanding this regiment, is an officer of exceeding brilliant promise, and has seen service from the beginning of the war, as a Captain in the renowned Ira Harris Cavalry. Col. BUEL is 32 years of age, a son of that eminent jurist, the late Hon. DAVID BUEL, Jr., of Troy, by whom he was early and late instructed in the profound science of the law. When he took the field, he had already given ample earnest of a brilliant career of honorable and useful professional effort. Col. BUEL graduated at Union College with the highest honors, in the class of 1848. He is well read in military science, and fortified with a full determination to be useful to the cause of the Union in his responsible position, which he is largely fitted to fill, by reason of his coolness, courage and energetic decisiveness.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN MCCONIHE is one of the finest specimens of a courteous and obliging officer, united to commanding military ability, that New-York State has yet sent to the field. Young, intelligent and accomplished, he is already beloved by his command. Col. MCCONIHE graduated at Union College in the class of 1854, and shortly afterward removed to Nebraska Territory, where he speedily became prominent in its civil and military affairs, holding many positions of high public usefulness, and enjoying the fullest confidence of the people of Nebraska. He served with great credit and distinction in the Pawnee war of 1859, and as a Captain in the First Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers he was severely wounded at the head of his company, in the great battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

Major ALONZO ALDEN is a native of Essex County, New York, where he was born in the year 1834. He graduated at Williams' College, in the year 1859, and was subsequently admitted to the bar of this State. He went out with the Thirtieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, at an early period of the war, as Second Lieutenant, and his abilities were soon recognized in his promotion to the Adjutancy of that command. When the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment was formed, he was, at the especial instance of Hon. JAMES FORSYTH, Chairman, and his coadjutors in the Troy War Committee, appointed Major of the regiment, in which position his untiring energies and great worth will speedily earn for him higher military honors.

Very many of the line officers are men whose names are familiar to the voters of this State, and we are mistaken if they and their well-disciplined command do not prove themselves worthy of all we have written.

Mr. MERRIAM, formerly of the Troy *Whig*, accompanies the regiment.

Contributions for Duryee's Zouaves, Second Battalion.

The Second Duryee's Zouaves require 200 men to complete their complement. The regiment is to be 1,024 strong. The stopping of the various public bounties has rendered recruiting slower than it was. Some measures should be taken by the public-spirited to place this fine corps in the field as speedily as possible. Its services are required there, and the men are aching to get beside the gallant old Fifth, with which they are to be brigaded. If Col. HULL could be enabled to offer an extra bounty to recruits, the thing would be accomplished without delay. Mr. D. R. MARTIN, President of the Ocean Bank, corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets, will receive contributions for this purpose, and we hope they will be liberally forthcoming. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, who is to command the Zouave Brigade, is in town, having just returned from the seat of war. His distinguished services in the field won for him the warm encomiums of Gen. MCCLELLAN, on whose recommendation he has been made a Brigadier-General for gallant conduct at Gaines' Mills.

The Special Provost Marshal Relieved.

The following order, was yesterday sent to the Captain of each Precinct within the Metropolitan Police Precinct:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, AND SPECIAL PROVOST MARSHAL,
No. 413 Broome-street, New-York, Oct. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.

To Captain ——, of —— Precinct:

SIR: Under General Order No. 140 of the War Department, the undersigned has been relieved from the performance of the duties of Special Provost Marshal within the Metropolitan Police District of New-York. The Provost Marshal's Guard is therefore discharged.

JOHN A. KENNEDY.
Superintendent Metropolitan Police, and Special Provost Marshal.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Nomination Rejected—A Trophy of Heroism—Substitute for Small Change, and Aid to Families of Volunteers and Drafted Men—Compliment to Ex-President of the Board, Genet.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon—President HENRY in the Chair—the Mayor's nomination of Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, for Street Commissioner, was announced.

Mr. BOOLE desired respectfully to know who Mr. Blunt was?

Mr. DAYTON stated that he was one of the Pilot Commissioners; that he had been a member of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and also of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. The speaker gave him a high character.

Mr. BOOLE said it was rare to find a man of the high character desired; and he was, therefore, sorry that the Mayor had not followed out the duty imposed upon him by the Charter, and conferred with the members of the Board, in regard to this nomination. As the Mayor had not done so, he would vote to reject it.

It was rejected—11 to 4.

A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing a letter form Col. LANSING, of the Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, (Westchester Chasseurs,) accompaning the shattered flagstaff of that corps, which four men had sacrificed their lives in carrying, in the face of the foe, at the last battle of Bull Run.

The trophy was ordered to be received, and placed in the Governor's Rooms, and thanks be returned to the donors.

An ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to issue small notes in exchange for bank bills, to be circulated as a substitute for small change, was introduced by Mr. DAYTON, and referred to the Committee on Finance, with the direction that Mr. DAYTON should act in conjunction with the Committee in giving it consideration. The proposed half-million Family Aid ordinance No. 4 was referred to the same Committee, after being amended so as to include the families of drafted men, with the view of harmonizing the two ordinances into a general plan of issue and payment.

A resolution in favor of appropriating $250 to engross and frame complimentary resolutions to Ex-President of the Board GENET, was passed.

Messrs. WALSH, SMITH, FREAR, BOOLE and BRADY were appointed the Committee from this Board to present a sword to Gen. Corcoran.

Adjourned till Monday at 1½ o'clock P. M.

What a Coal Dealer Has to Say about Coal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have an article in your paper of to-day, headed, "A few words about coal," in which it is asserted that the present price of coal is owing to "that thief of the world, speculation.' Does it not occur to you that a speculation which embraces three or four different coal-producing regions, and half-a-dozen different canals and railroads, to say nothing of hundreds of individual miners, is "rather a large thing?' At the commencement of this season the price of coal was low, owing to the low rate of tolls on the various lines of canal and railroad—the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal, the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Lehigh Canal—all competing for the carrying trade, and on account of this competition, fixing the rate of tolls at so low a rate that they all were pretty sure to lose money by the operation. Early in June the great freshet took place, which prevented shipments by the Schuylkill Canal for two weeks, stopped the Delaware and Hudson Canal for two months, and so far damaged the Lehigh Canal that it will not be ready to resume business until the 15th of October, if at all this season. This freshet reduced the quantity sent to market, as compared with last year, 600,000 tons. The carrying companies forthwith raised their tolls, foreseeing that, in any event, they would have all the business they could do for the balance of the season. By tremendous efforts on the part of these companies, the supply brought to market, as compared with last year, is now only 200,000 tons less. This amount will probably be made up by the close of the season, so that the quantity brought to market will be about the same as last year. The largely-increased demand, however, makes coal very scarce; the Government supply is two thousand tons a day; the iron works throughout the country are using coal at a rate never before known; the demand for manufacturing purposes has not been so great for several years, if ever. Remembering these facts, Mr. Editor, is it not plain that unless we have an open Winter, coal will be very scarce? I write this to you to relieve the retail dealers here of the imputation of "speculating" upon the wants of the poor. The present cost of the best coal is as follows, by Schuylkill Canal:

Coal at the mines	$3 50
Tolls	1 13
Freight	1 85
Total	$6 48
Tax	3
Total	$6 51

Dealers in the City are paying these prices and storing coal in their yards, screening it and delivering it at $7 per ton. Can it be done for less? I have been in the business for eighteen years, and am of the opinion that in proportion to the capital employed and labor required, the coal trade is the least remunerative of any that I know anything about. Is there any need of a "popular uprising?" and, if so, on whom should the displeasure of the populace fall?

Respectfully, ALFRED BABBER.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INVESTIGATING THE ACTS OF THE ALDERMEN.—The Committee of the Councilmen to whom was referred the letter of Mr. KNAPP, ignoring his removal, and the notice from the Clerk of the Common Council of his removal, and also of Mr. TAPPEN's, with instructions to investigate the whole matter, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Messrs. KNAPP and TAPPEN were sworn and testified that they had not been derelict in duty. Mr. KNAPP did not know why he had been removed, except that he would not use the patronage of the Street Department to help Alderman BOOLE become Comptroller. Mr. TAPPEN thought he had been removed because he did not feel himself under the necessity of obeying an Alderman. Alderman BRADY had intimated to him that he had him (Mr. T.) removed because he would not appoint a friend of the Alderman's on the Water Police. The notice of the Clerk of the Common Council, Councilman JONES thought, was informal, and could not be formal till it was sent by direct order of the Board of Aldermen. Councilman BARNEY said it was an assumption of power—a trap—designed to lead the Board of Councilmen into recognition of the removals. He was in favor of returning the notice to Mr. VALENTINE. Alderman HALL was the only member of his Board present, although all had been notified to be there. He testified that he knew nothing about the cause of the removals, but believed the assertion "for cause" was unsustained by any proof. The Committee adjourned till Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 2d inst., at 3½ P. M., WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., in the Chair, assisted by BENJ. L. SWAN, Esq. Rev. Dr. MCLEOD read the 19th Psalm and offered prayer. Communications were received from agents and friends of the Society, in regard to the supply of soldiers in the encampments in the several States, at the seat of war, and for the sick and wounded in hospitals. A paper was presented by the Committee appointed at the last meeting to draw up resolutions on the decease of Hon. E. A. NEWTON, late Vice-President of this Society. Grants of books were made to the hospital at David's Island, N. Y., for soldiers at Newbern, N. C.; to the Washington City Bible Society, to supply soldiers; to Louisville and Vicinity Bible Society, for the same purpose; to the Minnesota Bible Society, chiefly for soldiers; Bibles and Testaments in Spanish and Italian, for Panama; also in Spanish and Portuguese, for distribution along the Orinoco River; six volumes in raised letters, for the blind; with smaller grants in various languages, and books in Spanish, French, Portuguese and Italian, to captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports; with 25,000 Testaments to the New-York Bible Society, for the supply of soldiers from this City, or those passing through the City, who have not been already supplied. The entire number of free donations made at this meeting was 37,682 volumes. The meeting was one of unusual interest and gratification.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following changes have been made during the past week in the Police Department: *Appointments*—Abram Besemer to the First Precinct, Charles McDermott to the Second, Joseph Betz to the Third, Benjamin P. Carpenter and John McElhinney to the Fifth, Patrick B. McGloin to the Sixth, Joel Lane to the Eighth, James Darrow to the Tenth, Geo. Henry, John J. Buhler, David S. Drury and Wm. H. Waldron, to the Thirteenth; Andrew B. Tuthill to the Fourteenth, George B. Koss to the Eighteenth, Jacob Ahrens (doorman) to the First, Andrew Monahan to the Twenty-eighth, Newton Cannon, John Polson and Wm. H. Stevenson, to the Twenty-ninth; James Wilson and Samuel Stretch to the Forty-fifth. *Resignations*—Stephen D. O'Keeffe, of the Second, and Chas. E. Van Duser and Wm. C. Morris, of the Broadway Squad.

SERMONS BY THE BISHOPS.—Several of the Bishops who are in the City, attending the Episcopal Triennial Convention, will preach to-day, among the number Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, who will preach in the morning, at the Church of St. George the Martyr, in Forty-fourth Street; Bishop BURGESS, of Maine, who will preach in the evening, at Trinity Chapel, and in the morning at Calvary Church; Bishop TALBOT, who will preach in the same church in the afternoon; Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, who will preach at St. Thomas' Church, at 3½ P. M.; and Rev. Dr. CRAIK, President of the lower house in the Convention, who will preach at St. Thomas' in the morning.

DEATH IN THE STREET.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday on the body of a woman who was found dying in the street by Officer UNDERHILL, of the Fourth Precinct. On her person was found a ticket of admission to Bellevue Hospital, inscribed "ANN PERKINS, aged 34, born in Ireland, widow, and 23 years a resident of this city." The body was taken to the Dead House of Bellevue Hospital for identification.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—EDWARD DEWEY was taken into custody yesterday, charged with passing one of the new counterfeit $5 bills on the Union Bank of Monticello, upon FREDERICK REMINGTON, of No. 171 Third-avenue. When the accused presented the bill he said he had no other money, but when a search was made of his person after arrest, a $10 Treasury Note was found upon him. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him to answer.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—JULIEN C. HARRISON was brought before Justice STEERS yesterday, upon the charge of having assaulted a respectable German butcher, named PHILIP MOLENTHAL, a resident of the Eleventh Ward. The evidence showed that the accused made an attack upon the German, without any provocation, and stabbed him three times with a dirk knife. The wounds inflicted are of a serious nature. HARRISON was committed in default of bail.

TRANSFER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.—M. H. NABB and J. C. W. POWELL, recently committed to Fort Lafayette, were, yesterday, transferred to Fort Delaware, by order of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS. They were arrested at the time of the arrest of Judge CARMICHAEL, of Maryland, POWELL being an attorney of the Court, and NABB a brawling politician of the village. They were escorted to their new quarters by Deputy Marshals DEVOE and YOUNG.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK ELECTED.—Col. HENRY G. STEBBINS has been elected President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in place of R. M. BLATCHFORD, Esq., who has resigned to accept the position of Minister Resident of the United States at Rome. Col. STEBBINS was formerly Vice-President of the Board, and his place has been filled by MOSES H. GRINNELL.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular meetings of this Society will be resumed on Tuesday evening next, when a paper will be read by JOHN M. MCDONALD, Esq., on "The Operations and Skirmishes of the British and American Armies in the County of Westchester during the Autumn of '76, before the Battle of White Plains."

THE LINDSEY BLUES.—We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of the Union Glee Club, which to-morrow night gives a concert at Hope Chapel in behalf of the Lindsey Blues.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a lad, identified as JOHN HENNESSEY, was found at the foot of Partition-street yesterday morning. It appears that the deceased lost his life by falling overboard from a small boat in consequence of a collision in the bay. He was a peddler of apples, &c., and hired the boat to take him to a vessel coming in. Another peddler's boat came up and ran into the boat containing HENNESSEY, and caused the accident. Two men named McGLYNN and HAGGERTY have been arrested, and will be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN GONE.—ANDREW DEMAREST, the founder of Freemasonry in Brooklyn, died at his residence, No. 78 Poplar-street, yesterday afternoon, in the 84th year of his age. He was widely known and highly esteemed.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 160. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 22; marasmus, 17; debility, 11; diphtheria, 7; cholera infantum, 15; hooping cough, 1; measles, 1, &c. &c. Under 1 year of age, 49.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Demurrers.*—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 31.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2841, 2847, 2849, 2853, 2855, 2859, 2861, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2889, 2891. *Part II.*—Nos. 2816, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2828, 2830, 2834, 2836, 2844, 2846, 2850, 2854, 2856, 2862, 2864, 2868, 2872, 2880, 2884. *Part III.*—Nos. 118, 418, 470, 608, 1391, 1491, 1723, 1885, 1497, 2004, 2016, 2168, 301, 1289, 1763, 1909, 2365, 2581, 2685, 2213.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1965, 1313, 1819, 1877, 2329, 2363, 329, 1033, 1767, 2451, 2393, 2401, 2413, 987, 2373. *Part II.*—Nos. 844, 2094, 2230, 120, 1170, 488, 1150, 2770, 294, 1880, 1186.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1100, 736, 962, 615, 1188, 1192, 1196, 1198, 1200, 570, 105, 1003, 1998. *Part II.*—Nos. 746, 343, 1208, 647, 439, 1814, 591, 578, 77, 1047, 973, 2138, 233, 1119, 297.

Opening of the Courts.

During the October Term, which commences on Monday, three circuits will be held of the Supreme Court, Parts I., II. and III. Parts I. and II. will be held in the brown-stone building in the Park, and Part III. at No. 73 Duane-street, second floor. In the latter branch all causes marked off for the Term, or set down for special days, or passed, or down during the September Term, will be placed on the calendar.

Justice LEONARD will also hold Special Term at No. 73 Duane-street, third floor. All these Courts will open at 10 o'clock.

The Trial Term of the Common Pleas also opens on Monday, at 11 o'clock, Judge HILTON sitting.

In the Superior Court, a General Term will be held in Superior Court building on Monday, at 11 o'clock, Justices MONCRIEF, ROBERTSON and MONELL sitting. Justice BOSWORTH will sit at Trial Term in Room No. 11, brown-stone building, and Justice WHITE in Part II., Room No. 16.

The October Term of General Sessions also commences on Monday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Elizabeth McDougall vs. *Charles McDougall.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Bill vs. *Levy.*—Ordered that the damages in this action be assessed by a jury, and that a writ of inquiry be for that purpose issued, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

In the matter of Banedo, &c., vs. *Franks, in his lifetime.*—Order granted.

Before Justice Robertson.

Todd vs. *St. John.*—See decision on file.

Wounded New-York and New-England Soldiers in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin of Saturday Evening.

The following is a list of the admissions to the hospitals, yesterday, as far as reported to Dr. W. S. KING, Medical Director, this morning:

SIXTEENTH AND FILBERT.

E. Armstrong, Co. D, 102d New-York.
Nelson E. Arens, Co. D, 64th New-York.
Fred. Breckman, Co. H, 102d New-York.
Sergt. Hiram Barnes, Co. A, 77th New-York.
Corp. D. G. Bushnell, Co. A, 77th New-York.
Fred. Culver, Co. A, 4th N. Y.
Corp. Edwin M. Carles, Co. K, 102d New-York.
Orrin B. Cowing, Co. H, 9th New-Hampshire.
John H. Crocker, Co. A, 13th Massachusetts.
John Cunningham, Co. K, 82d New-York.
Corp. David B. Coleman, Co. D, 29th Massachusetts.
Corp. Thos. Conroy, Co. I, 69th New-York.
Jos. Campbell, Co. E, 7th New-York.
Sergt. Chas. W. Compton, Co. A, 77th New-York.
G. W. Lewis, Co. E, 14th New-York.
T. Lohr, Co. B, 20th N. Y.
S. Mubrad, Co. H, 19th Mass.
B. Murray, Co. K, 2d N. Y.
Corp. Thos. Murphy, Co. K, 82d New-York.
Wm. J. Millen, Co. G, 61st New-York.
H. Nichols, Co. H, 59th N. Y.
Capt. M. O'Sullivan, Co. F, 63d New-York.
Corp. John C. Pierce, Co. D, 5th New-Hampshire.
Corp. David Pangburn, Co. C, 77th New-York.
Stephen F. Redgate, drummer, Co. B, 78th N. Y.
J. Richards, Co. K, 59th N. Y.
H. S. Cunemell, Co. G, 61st New-York.
Sergt. Geo. W. Davison, Co. H, 15th Massachusetts.
Corp. John Dillon, Co. F, 63d New-York.
James Daley, Co. F, 69th N. Y.
Wm. Dubby, Co. I, 69th N. Y.
D. S. Davis, Co. C, 77th N. Y.
Michael Faucher, Co. K, 77th New-York.
Abram W. Halsey, Co. C, 102d New-York.
John Harmon, Co. D, 69th New-York.
Jeremiah Holmes, Co. K, 2d New-York.
Daniel D. Hotchkiss, Co. G, 12th New-York.
Florain Jordan, Co. C, 20th Me.
Wm. Johnson, Co. D, 51st N. Y.
Corp. Ezra Kern, Co. E, 78th New-York.
Michael Keenan, Color-Sergt. Co. I, 69th New-York.
Joseph Kellatt, Co. B, 42d New-York.
D. Ralph, Co. K, 59th N. Y.
D. G. Rowlands, Co. A, 4th New-York.
Sergt. Madison H. Skinner, Co. G, 61st New-York.
Austin Twitchell, Co. F, 4th Maine Artillery.
Fred. B. Turner, Co. F, 19th Massachusetts.
Jas. Vandemark, Co. G, 102d New-York.
Wm. E. Vannever, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts.
Corp. Horatio N. Wells, Co. E, 78th New-York.
H. Wells, Co. B, 34th N. Y.
Chas. Whalster, Captain's servant, 13th New-York Battery.

BROAD AND CHERRY STREETS.

G. D. Blanchard, 34th N. Y.
W. E. Buck, Co. I, 2d Mass.
Corp. W. A. Ball, Co. A, 13th New-York.
J. Brown, Co. H, 15th Mass.
J. Birch, Co. F, 69th N. Y.
Corp. S. Barnett, Co. C, 42d New-York.
J. M. Bower, Co. B, 3d Ct.
L. D. Barney, Co. C, 61st New-York.
H. Bowman, Co. K, 20th Mass.
Sergt. M. H. Brower, Co. B, 52d New-York.
Louis Bell, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
J. Burns, Co. G, 95th N. Y.
Wm. Buckley, Co. G, 63d N. Y.
M. Collins, Co. C, 88th N. Y.
Corp. Matt. Cloon, Co. F, 26th Massachusetts.
John Fitzgerald, Co. K, 42d New-York.
John Fitzgerald, Co. I, 42d New-York.
R. A. Goldsmith, Co. A, 107th New-York.
D. Galvin, Co. F, 19th Mass.
Corp. Michael Geevan, Co. I, 42d New-York.
J. Graham, Co. H, 102d N. Y.
Sergt. Martin Gorman, Co. E, 34th New-York.
M. Heuratty, Co. A, 42d New-York.
F. Halkbrecht, Co. H, 52d New-York.
Sergt. S. L. Jepson, Co. F, 2d Massachusetts.
Serg. W. D. Meredith, Co. A, 125th Pennsylvania.
Pat. Mehan, Co. A, 88th N. Y.
M. P. Maher, Co. G, 42d N. Y.
Jas. McGwin, Co. H, 60th N. Y.
H. J. Nowise, Co. H, 15th Massachusetts.
John J. Phillips, Co. B, 8th Connecticut.
John Pigott, Co. H, 63d N. Y.
John Quinn, Co. B, 42d N. Y.
J. Richmond, Co. B, 8th Conn.
G. P. Richardson, Co. C, 61st New-York.
Henry Rosseter, Co. I, 14th Connecticut.
Michael Snyder, Co. G, 95th New-York.
D. Collins, Co. F, 20th Mass.
E. Canoun, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
Sergt. Charles Cowgill, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
Jas. Carr, Co. I, 42d N. Y.
Corp. James Campbell, Co. F, 63d New-York.
C. B. Carlin, Co. F, 3d Vt.
Wm. Durham, Co. B, 2d Vt.
Sergt. Thos. Duffy, Co. F, 69th New-York.
J. Denoyelles, Co. F, 97th N. Y.
J. Deckerty, Co. F, 19th Mass.
Corp. A. W. Day, Co. F, 2d Massachusetts.
A. Eagle, Co. E, 13th N. Y.
T. Eagan, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
Sergt. D. N. Earle, Co. F 15th Massachusetts.
E. Futerer, Co. B, 2d N. Y.
B. Heath, Co. F, 64th N. Y.
C. Kalleher, Co. E, 2d Mass.
L. Kohler, Co. I, 13th N. Y.
P. Keenan, Co. A, 20th Mass.
W. R. Locke, Co. C, 1st Me.
M. Lehey, Co. F, 42d N. Y.
W. Lenox, Co. F, 2d New-York State Militia.
M. J. Lenaham, Co. A, 69th New-York.
J. Lyons, Co. E, 44th N. Y.
T. Mungan, Co. I, 15th Mass.
F. Murray, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
C. Morgan, Co. F, 7th Mich.
Corp. John Mather, Co. E, 33d New-York.
Daniel Miller, Co. C, 66th New-York.
H. Stephens, Co. B, 4th Me.
Robert Smith, Co. D, 107th New-York.
John Shannon, Co. E, 29th Massachusetts.
Wm. Trever, Co. A, 34th N. Y.
Thos. Absalom, Co. E, 87th Ohio.
Michael Woodcock, Co. B, 59th New-York.
Frank Wilson, Co. H, 15th Massachusetts.
H. Wilkinson, Co. B, 59th New-York.
Franklin White, 4th Maine.
Chas. Williams, Co. F, 56th New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 4, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Reg.	102	3000	Erie Railway	58
30,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Cou.	104¼	700	do	57¾
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93	1000	do	57¾
5,000	do	92¾	300	do s30	57½
3,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	105¼	300	do b30	58
55,000	do	105¼	150	do b10	58
30,000	do	105⅛	100	do s10	57¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99¼	100	do s10	58
62,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	119⅛	100	do b3	58
17,000	Brook. Wat. L'n.	109	250	do	57¾
6,000	Ohio State 6s'60.	112	600	Erie R. Pref.	86
1,000	Ill. War Loan	100	100	do b15	86½
2,000	do	100¼	100	do s60	85¾
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	58	150	do	85½
1,000	do	57½	100	do	85¾
60,000	Missouri State 6s.	58	27	do	85½
65,000	do	57¾	100	do s60	85
2,000	Mo. 6's Iss. to H. & St. J.R.	62	100	do b30	86
4,500	California St. 7s.	111	28	Hudson Riv. R.	69¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'76.	113¼	100	do s60	69½
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. B.'83.	108	100	do	70
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	100¾	200	do b30	70¼
5,000	do	101	900	Harlem Railroad	23¼
20,000	do	101½	100	do	24
16,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	99½	100	do	24¼
12,000	do	99	200	Reading R.	78½
6,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	102½	200	do	78
1,000	Harlem R. 3d M. B.	95	1200	Mich. Cen. R.	87
3,000	Mich. C. 8 p.c. Old.	110	100	do	86¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	103¼	100	do s30	86½
1,000	do	103½	200	do	87½
5,000	do	103½	100	do s30	87¼
10,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	99½	200	do b30	86¾
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M.	84	200	do	87¼
12,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	do b10	87¼
5,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc. S. F.	63¾	100	do b10	87½
4,000	[illegible]	65	500	Ill. Cen. C. Bd. Sep.	61
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	do	62
			700	Clev. & Pitts. R.	35¾
			41	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	133
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	37	1850	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	43
25,000	do	37¼	450	do	43¼
5,000	do	37½	50	do s60	43¾
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	99½	3000	do	44
7,000	do	99	50	do	44
11,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	84½	100	do s30	44¼
3,000	do	85	100	do s30	44½
23,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bds.	104	2000	do	44¾
1,000	do	103½	100	do	44½
500	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	104½	2275	M. S. & N. I. G. Stock	80
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	93	1500	do	80¼
5,000	do	93¼	200	do b10	80½
4,000	do	93½	100	do b30	80½
20,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	72½	400	do	80½
50	Bk. of Commerce	95	75	Panama Railroad	145
10	do	95¼	25	do	144½
25	do	95½	75	do	144
25	Bank State of N. Y.	98	800	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	82
8	Metropolitan Bank	102½	200	do	81½
15	do	103	200	do s30	81¼
100,000	American Gold	122¾	200	do	81½
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	111	200	do	81¼
125	do	112	500	Cleve. & Tol. R. s30	71½
124	Penn. Coal Co.	110	500	do	72
1500	Cumb. Coal Pref.	14	100	do s30	72
425	do	13½	50	do	72½
50	Pacific M. Steam Co.	124½	550	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	82½
50	do	125	150	do	82
50	do s5	125¼	50	do	83
200	do s30	125	50	do	82½
50	do s10	125	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	104
50	do	125½	25	Mil. & P. Du C. R. R.	38
130	do	126	100	do	37½
600	Gal. & Chic. R. R. b30	85	100	do b30.	37½
800	do	84¾	25	do	37
12	do	84½	50	do	37½
500	do	84¼	25	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st pref.	100
450	N. Y. Cen. R.	105¼	50	Ind. & Cin. R.	40
168	do	105	100	Del., L. & W. R.	110
100	do s30	104¾	404	Tol. & Wab. R.	36
40	Harlem R. Pref.	48¾	19	do	35
600	do	49	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic.	55
100	do	49¼	95	do	55¼
100	do	49½	138	do	56
400	do	50	50	do	56½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104¾	100	Hud. River R. b30	68½
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104¾	50	do	68¼
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	92⅞	400	do	68
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	57½	100	do s60	67¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	57	200	Harlem R. Pref. s60	48½
25,000	do	56	200	do b30	48½
1,000	M. 6s Is. to H. & St. J	63	100	do	48¼
6,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	101½	200	do	48¾
5,000	Clev. & Pitt. 4th M.	71½	200	Reading R. b30	78
2,000	do	72	200	do	77¾
10,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	93¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	85¾
5,000	Chi. & N. W. As. B.	65	20	do	86½
2,000	American Gold	123	150	do	86
125,000	do	122⅞	400	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	43¼
2,200	do	122¾	200	do	43½
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	13½	400	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	79½
25	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	127	250	do b30	80
200	do	128	100	do	79¾
400	N. Y. Central R.	104¾	700	Ill. C. R. Scrip.	80
300	do	104	100	do	81
425	Erie Railway	56¾	150	do	80½
400	Erie R. Pref.	84	200	do	80½
100	do	83¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	35¼
550	do	83¾	1,100	Gal. & Chic. R.	84½
100	do	83½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	72
50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	104	500	do	71½
200	do	105	200	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	81½
500	Harlem Railroad	24	100	do	81¼

SATURDAY, Oct. 4—P. M.

The registered business on the Stock Exchange to-day on the Share list is the largest, we believe, ever yet reported for a single day. It amounts to 52,000 shares, exclusive of something like 10,000 or 15,000 shares done in the Board-room and on the Street, between and after the Boards. No such prices have been made on most of the New-York and Western Road Stocks since the early part of 1857. There are exceptions to this comparison in Illinois Central, Rock Island and Galena, which, for a brief season in the spring of 1858 and again in 1860, were higher. New-York Central rose to 105½ and Erie to 58 ₱ cent. At the Second Board there was a reaction of 1¼@2 ₱ cent. on a number of the Railroads, and for a few minutes, an appearance of a general reaction. But new orders to-day soon came forward, and at the very close of the day the previous prices were current; the rise on Tennessees and Missouris and Pacific Mail being even greater than on the Railroads.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	104⅜	104¾	Pacific	122	128½
Erie	55½	57⅜	Panama	146	146
Erie Preferred	85¾	84¾	Missouris	54	56½
Rock Island	82½	82½	Tennessees	55	58
Galena	84	84¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	92¾	92⅞
Mich. Central	86⅝	86¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	104¾	104
Mich. Southern	41	44⅝	U.S.Notes, C. H.	119⅝	119⅝
Mich. Guarant'd	71	80½	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	105¾	106
Illinois Cen.	81½	81	Bills on Lond'n.	135½	135½
Toledo	72½	72½	Gold	122¾	123

There was a general advance on the City Bank Shares to-day. The following were the bids:

New-York	103	Bank of the Republic	9[illegible]
Merchants'	100	Bank of N. America	105
Mechanics	103	Metropolitan	103
Union	102½	Nassau	100
America	107½	Shoe and Leather	98½
Tradesmen's	101	Continental	87
State of New-York	95	Commonwealth	98
Commerce	96	Importers' & Traders'	98
American Exchange	97½	Park	111½

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows—prices firm, and, in most instances, higher than on Tuesday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	108	Chi. & N.W. Appl. ext'd	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76.	112½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt '76.	113¼	Chic.&N.W. 1sts, 2d s.	80½
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi.&N.W. firsts, ass'd.	65
Erie seconds, '79	113	Chi. & N. W. seconds	37½
Erie thirds, '83	107½	Del., Lac. & W. 1sts	108
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	108
Erie fifths, '88	99½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	99	Tol. & Wab. seconds	84½
Hudson firsts '69	113½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	88
Hudson thirds, '75	102½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	101
Harlem seconds, '64	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	105
Harlem thirds, '68	93¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c., '69-72.	110	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	103½
M. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	103¾
Chi. Bur. & Qu. 1st	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
M. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds	97½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	72
M. S.&N. I. s. f. 7 ₱c.	106	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	93½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	104½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	85
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	99	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72
T. H. & Alton 2ds s. f.	83½	T. H. Income seconds	64
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	30	D., M. and Tol.	95
Chi. & N. W. Gr. Bay, ex.	80		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts $613,890 15, including for Customs $239,865; Payments, $1,127,782 35; Balance, $11,390,656 56.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Thursday, contains the following table, showing the daily receipts of wheat in that city during the month of September, for three years:

Daily Receipts of Wheat in Chicago in September for Three Years:

Sept.	1862.	1861.	1860.
2	104,174	91,560	190,398
3	68,901	62,009	170,368
4	83,950	91,802	170,572
5	69,029	104,323	192,394
6	75,965	103,321	137,491
7	76,662	84,647	147,215
9	51,480	127,059	133,521
10	55,742	117,646	163,847
11	74,230	87,569	144,658
12	76,931	105,915	168,354
13	64,303	107,601	169,038
14	57,029	97,126	173,063
16	79,191	86,392	144,534
17	69,146	107,905	185,452
18	55,817	106,185	130,846
19	37,640	121,922	98,963
20	52,500	112,691	94,864
21	76,057	169,071	76,921
23	72,302	144,187	100,447
24	64,093	174,466	99,245
25	82,136	161,519	108,685
26	59,905	150,613	95,128
27	69,959	150,613	121,107
29	86,331	174,154	126,160
30	71,463	147,115	129,123
Total	1,735,536	2,987,412	3,475,400

The *Tribune* says: "From the above it will be seen that the receipts during the past month show a falling off from those of last year of 1,261,876 bushels; while they are only about one-half as much as the receipts of 1860. This would indicate almost to a certainty that the crop this year is far short of those of 1860 and 1861. The following table shows the daily prices of No. 1 Spring Wheat in store in this market during the month of September for three years:

Daily Prices of No. 1. Spring Wheat in September in 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Sept.	1862. Cents.	1861. Cents.	1860. Cents.
2	93 @94	63 @64	89 @93
3	88 @89	64 @67	86 @89
4	87 @88	66 @67	88 @91
5	88 @88½	65½@66½	90 @92
6	88 @89	65½@66	87 @91½
7	87 @88	65 @66	91½@94
9	87 @88	65 @65½	92 @94
10	86½@87	64 @65½	95 @96½
11	86 @88	64½@65½	91 @96
12	86 @88	65½@67	90 @92
13	85 @87½	67 @70½	91½@93
14	87 @88	73 @76	86 @90
16	86 @87½	75 @77	85½@87
17	86 @87½	75 @77	84 @86½
18	90 @91	72 @78½	82 @83
19	88 @90	76½@79	86 @88
20	— 90	78½@79	88 @89½
21	90 @91	78 @79½	87½@89
23	90 @91	80 @83	86 @88
24	90 @92	75 @83	85½@87
25	92 @93	73 @77	86 @88
26	92 @93	76 @78	85½@88
27	— 92	76 @78	88 @90
29	91 @91½	76½@77	85 @87½
30	91 @92	76 @77	80 @87

While looking over the above table, it would be well to recollect that a dollar bill now is worth in gold about seventy-eight cents, while last year it was worth one hundred cents. This will bring prices really down to about those of last year, and about 10 cents ₱ bushel lower than those of 1860."

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction of the Town of Randolph, for Harboring Guerrillas.

From the Memphis Bulletin, Sept. 25.

The *Ohio Belle* returned to the city last night after midnight, bringing the information that the town of Randolph had been laid in ashes yesterday afternoon.

It appears that immediately on learning of the firing upon and attempted capture, by FAULKNER's cavalry, of the steamer *Eugene*, the military authorities determined to prevent the place from being a rendezvous for guerrillas in future, and accordingly sent the Forty-sixth Ohio, commanded by Col. WOLCOTT, to destroy it.

The regiment left here on Wednesday night, and reached Randolph on Thursday morning. The Quartermaster of the regiment went through the town and took an inventory of the buildings and their probable worth, with their owners' names, as far as they could be learned. The inhabitants seem to have been impressed with the conviction that the town would be destroyed, and consequently most of them had left in anticipation of the event.

The principal man of the place was an officer in the Confederate Quartermaster Department at Columbus, Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow. He was in the town when the *Ohio Belle* got in sight, but left at double quick. There were only a few men and some women and children left.

It was not a little singular that none of the inhabitants knew anything of the guerrillas or their movements in that vicinity, though as many as sixty of FAULKNER's men slept in the town the night before. Finally, however, they admitted that the guerrillas had been there, and did attempt to capture the steamer *Eugene*, and that they had expected the destruction of the town in consequence.

An inventory having been taken of all the property, and everything in each house having been removed, every house in the town was burnt to the ground, except the Methodist Church, which was left standing for the accommodation of the persons turned out of doors by the fire. The house of a Mr. CHAPMAN, living some miles back of the town, was also left standing, it having been shown that he had remonstrated with the guerrillas heretofore, and that he was absent from home at the time of the recent attack.

Five men were taken as prisoners; three of them were found on horseback, armed with shotguns, about three miles from town, and are suspected of belonging to the guerrillas. The other two are cotton buyers, suspected of acting as spies upon our army movements.

It appears that FAULKNER's headquarters are back of Covington, the county seat of Tipton, and that he was getting his forces as far back from the river as possible.

All the cotton and other property of value as merchandise, was brought away, and the town known as Randolph is now among the things that were but are not. The inhabitants anticipated such an event, as a proper retribution, and they were not disappointed.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 25
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 1
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 2
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 14
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 15
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half-way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street; and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—FOURTH DISTRICT—THIRD, FIFTH, SIXTH and EIGHTH WARDS.—The undersigned having been appointed Collector of Taxes for the Fourth District of the State of New-York, in accordance with "An Act to provide Internal Revenue and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," gives notice that his District comprises the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, and that his office is at No. 68 Franklin-street, and will be open daily for the transaction of business, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. For receiving payments, the hours will be from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Distillers, Brewers, and Coal Oil Distillers, in the said district, are requested to apply to the Collector for forms of books to be kept by them in accordance with the above law.

JOHN MACK,
Collector Internal Revenue, Fourth District.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, 450 pictures, sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

THE ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION solicit donations of money clothing, groceries, vegetables, fruit, at their dépôt, Ward School No. 14, in Twenty-seventh-st., near 3d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D. Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,	J. C. Tucker.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.

The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MR. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FREE DRAWING CLASSES OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, will open on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6. Apprentices and journeymen mechanics desiring to join, may apply at the rooms, No. 36 Crosby-st., or to the Librarian of the Apprentices Library, No. 472 Broadway, where they will obtain all necessary information. On the same evening, at the same place, an address will be delivered by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., commencing at 8 o'clock. Members of the Society and others are invited to be present.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACADEMIC year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.

CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.—This Seminary opens on the 1st of October. Easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. Trains pass several times a day. Juniors under 12 taken at a reduction from the regular terms.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD—Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to eight. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; W. J. Elger, No. 880 Broadway; or of the Principal.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal. A family boarding-school for twelve pupils, pleasantly located in the village of Fair Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn.; has been established eleven years. Winter term begins Nov. 5. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.

Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WEST-chester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERLY B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 28th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

MISSES PORR'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

TEACHERS.

AS PRINCIPAL OR CHIEF ASSISTANT.—A graduate of Yale College, just from Germany, an accomplished German scholar, desires a situation as principal or chief assistant in an academy or private school. For further information, address or inquire of S. S. H., No. 47 8th-st.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO NEW-ENGLAND LADIES desire engagements as resident teachers in schools or families in the City or country. One is experienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English; the other competent to teach English, French and rudiments of music. Best City references exchanged. Call or address TEACHER, No. 19 2d-place, South Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER AND GOVERNESS.—A young lady, capable of giving instruction in all the English branches, mathematics and Latin, desires a situation in a select family of several children, to whom she will devote her whole time and attention. Refers, by permission, by Dr. Clowes, No. 21 Abingdon-square, who will answer all applicants.

DAILY OR WEEKLY TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN would give instruction to young persons (of ages from seven to twelve,) at the houses of their parents, or at his own residence. If desired, French, Greek and Latin would be taught; suitable references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS resident governess, by a young lady competent to give instruction in the English branches, and rudiments of French; respectable references given as to character and competency; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Address "G," Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, prepared to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor: excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR IN THE Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics and English branches, has a few unoccupied hours. Best City references. Address J., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; she can give five years' reference. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best reference. Call at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can do up clothes neatly; has 5 years' good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 10 East 40th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER would like to have one or two families' work, by the day; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 1 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st. I request all who have paid and were not suited to come and be suited to the best situations and highest wages free of charge. Lady's-maid wanted. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, desires a situation in a counting room, banking or other office, where the services of a thorough book-keeper are required; can furnish first-class references. Address C. D. E., Box No. 89, Springfield, Mass.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener; can bring satisfactory references. Can be seen, or address H. B., at Wm. Elliott's seed store, No. 47 John-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av.; or No. 57 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man of long experience, as above; understands his business well; can milk and make himself generally useful if required; has the very best of City and country reference. Call or address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young man with the best of moral habits, strictly temperate, a good and careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address, for one week, ISAAC J. STILLING'S, No. 1,166 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a coachman, with the best of City references, long experience and good habits. For further particulars call at No. 20 Union-square, 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, with four years' City reference from his last employer, where he can be seen for one week, at No. 1 West 47th-st., corner of 5th-av.

HELP WANTED,

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in want of a permanent situation in a small private family, residing in Astoria, Long Island, may apply by letter to Box 4637 New-York Post-office. Good recommendations required. Terms, $7 per month.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Wanted, an English or Scotch Protestant woman, to serve as chambermaid and waitress, to go six miles from New-York; her references must be unexceptionable as to her neatness, integrity and capability. Call at No. 68 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., from 10 to 1.

A BOOKSELLER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the retail book and stationery business. Address Box No. 4,571 General Post-office, with full particulars.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURDRINIER machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE MILITARY clothing. The best prices paid.

BERNHEIMER BROS., No. 12 Vesey-st.

WANTED—BASTERS AND FINISHERS ON military frocks; also, an operator on a Singer's machine. Apply at No. 53 Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANUFACTURE chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 685 Post-office.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp,

SOMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS—WANTED to purchase, an entire set of machinery for the purpose. Address Box No. 685 New York Post-office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
MARION,
D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
No bills lading signed the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 1½ to 2½ P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 22d of October.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting of the New-York County Medical Society, will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. An election of officers will take place.

H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
H. S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested will please attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN, } Committee.
ALEXANDER FREAR,

FOR ADOPTION.—A BOY, A VERY PRETTY child, six months old, for adoption. Apply, or address a note, to Mrs. S. ROBINSON, Irvington, N. J.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ORDINATION OF A CHAPLAIN.—MR LEWIS M. BIRGE, Chaplain of the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, of this city, will be ordained THIS EVENING to the Ministry of the Gospel, by the Third Presbytery of New-York, in the North (Rev. Dr. HATFIELD's) Church, Ninth-av., corner of 31st-st. The Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach the sermon, and the Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., LL.D., will deliver the charge. The service will commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN M. HOLMES, of Jersey City, will preach for this church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. The public organization of this church will occur at the above place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Rev. Drs. STORRS and BUDINGTON, of Brooklyn, will take part in the exercises.

A SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF THE life and character of the late Senior Secretary of the American Bible Society, Rev. J. C. BRIGHAM, D. D., will be preached in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh—the Church at which he was accustomed to worship—by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. TOMPKINS, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN THE 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—On SUNDAY, the 5th of October, preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of the 7th-av. M. E. Church. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. JAMES PORTER, D. D., and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING by Prof. LINDSAY, of the 18th-st. M. E. Church. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

INDEPENDENTS.—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach as usual, in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M., after which several candidates will be publicly admitted to the fellowship of the church. Rev. J. WILSON, Pastor of the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach, by exchange, at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach in said church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Second Sermon on the Beatitudes*; and at 7½ P. M., by special request, will repeat the last sermon of the series *On the Attractions of the Heavenly World*. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor, Tuesday, at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rt. Rev. MANTON EASTBURN, Bishop of Massachusetts, will preach, and, by permission of the Bishop of the Diocese, hold an Ordination on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 5; and Rt. Rev. C. P. McILVAINE, Bishop of Ohio, will preach in the EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—North side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. —Rt. Rev. JNO. H. HOPKINS, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, Oct. 5, after Divine service, at 10½ A. M. Rt. Rev. SAMUEL A. McCROSKEY, D. D., D. C. L. OXON, Bishop of Michigan, will preach after Divine service, at 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. To-morrow being the 10th anniversary, the Rector will be instituted at the morning service. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway (City Assembly Rooms.) Rev. E. F. REMINGTON preaches at 10½ in the morning, and Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS at 7½ in the evening. S. S. at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men, everybody, welcome. Evening subject, *The True Hero*. Preaching at Burling-slip at 4½, and at Washington-square at 5 o'clock.

ORDINATION.—REV. CHARLES BATTERSBY will be publicly set apart to the office and work of the Christian Ministry, in the Independent Methodist Church, at Gravesend, L. I., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Professor MATTISON, of New-York. Other Independent Methodist Ministers will be present to participate in the services.

THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Friendship of Christ*. Communion in the afternoon at 3 o'clock; in the evening, Monthly Concert, when letters from seamen will be read, and addresses delivered by shipmasters, seamen and others. All seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor. AFTERNOON, at 3, by Rev. JOSEPH HAYWOOD. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. Seats free. The public invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. G. EMLIN HARE, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach in the EVENING.

INVITATION EXTRAORDINARY.—THOSE friends of Christ who are weary of the errors and corruptions prevailing through all Christendom—the mystical Babylon—are invited to hear the prophet, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats are free for all.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.—BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by Elder W. ROWORTH, on *The Time of Trouble*—Daniel. xii. c. 1st v. Also, Conference meeting at 10½ A. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 WORTH-ST.—There will be services in the Chapel of this Institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. LEEDS, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Dr. RANDALL, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, in the evening. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. M. McALLISTER, of San Francisco, California, will preach in the evening.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Experiment of Conscience*. No evening service.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Services in this Church on SUNDAY next, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Rev. Dr. PARKER, Pastor.

CALVARY CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop BURGESS, of Maine, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, and Bishop TALBOT in the afternoon. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. DR. CRAIK, President of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, will preach at this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, the 5th inst., and Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, in the AFTERNOON. P. M. service at 3½ o'clock.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. N. BROWN, D.D., editor of the *American Baptist*. Prayer and Conference Meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—DR. THOMPSON will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Religious Liberty*, in commemoration of the English Non-Conformists of St. Bartholemew's Day, 1662.

REV. D. X. JUNKIN, D.D., WILL SUPPLY the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, Canal-st., entrance in Green-st., on SUNDAY, 5th inst., MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. J. P. NEWMAN in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Sacraments will be administered in connection with the morning service.

"A BLESSING ON THE MEEK," THE Third Benediction from the Mount, will be the subject of discourse by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, SABBATH MORNING, in the Laight st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts. In the evening, *A Rejected Deliverer*.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. This Church, having been enlarged, will be opened to divine worship on SUNDAY, the 5th inst., the anniversary of the first service, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening discourse—*The Character of Cain*.

OLD FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH and Sabbath-School, in Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. T. WALSH WILL (D. V.) PREACH in the King-st. Chapel, west of Hudson-st., ON SUNDAY, as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. Rev. MOSES BALLOU, pastor. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, will preach on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach, on SUNDAY morning, at 10½ and in the evening at 7½, in the Church of the Puritans.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., by Rev. JAS. B. DUNN. Strangers and the public cordially invited.

"SCRIPTURAL AMALGAMATIONS" will be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH IN 50TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Rev. Dr. VAN NEST will preach in this Church on next LORD'S DAY. Services Commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY,
Will be revived, with new scenery, new dresses and a great cast, Morton's standard comedy,
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

Young Rapid	Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Rapid	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Hubert Stanley	Mr. Norton
Charles Stanley	Mr. Reynolds
Vortex	Mr. G. Holland
Frank Oatland	Mr. John Sefton
Bronze	Mr. Floyd
Jessy Oatland	Mrs. Hoey
Miss Vortex	Miss Fanny Morant
Ellen Vortex	Miss Madeline Henriques

TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—Money. THURSDAY—Love and Money. FRIDAY—The Road to Ruin.

Mr. WALLACK
Is happy to state that
A NEW COMEDY,
Never acted in America, is in active study and preparation to take its position among the old ones, consequently the repetition of plays will be very limited.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of
WILD OATS
And the BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE
bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the
MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, WITH AND WITHOUT LUSTRE, AT OLD PRICES.
ENGLISH CRAPES IN ALL WIDTHS.
CRAPE VEILS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
BLACK DELAINES, IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTHS.
MALTESE, HENRIETTA, EMPRESS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS.
SEVERAL NEW MATERIALS, VERY HANDSOME.
BONNETS AND MANTILLAS, A VERY CHOICE STOCK.
BLACK AND WHITE AND BLACK AND PURPLE FABRICS, FOR SECOND MOURNING DRESSES, IN ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES—REAL BARGAINS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies, we are offering for your selection, the largest most desirable and cheapest stock of
MOURNING GOODS IN AMERICA.

You cannot fail to be suited in every article required for deep and second mourning. Call and examine.

N. B.—A case of MOHAIR VALENCIAS at 25 cents, worth 50 cents.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE in University-place, suitable for a private family or first-class boarding-house; 17 bedrooms, 3 parlors, with mirrors, paintings, bronzes, &c. Will be let low to a responsible party. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A family of three persons, for the Winter or a year. A small house, well furnished, low rent, within five minutes' walk of 4th-av., above 14th-st. If furniture is new, might be bought. Inquire of T. B. PRATT, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WELL-furnished house wanted in Brooklyn by a private family, who can give satisfactory reference as to payment, as well as care of house and furniture. No boarders or boarding-house wanted. Location must be desirable and terms very moderate; might purchase furniture if a bargain was offered in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, L., care C. A. Taylor, Carriers' Department, New-York Post-office.

ROOMS.—WANTED, BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults, part of a house, or 4 or 5 rooms, with accommodation for cooking, furnished or unfurnished, with a private family. Address ROOMS, Box No. 321 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Oct. 7, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at Metuchen, Middlesex County, New-Jersey, being only 25 miles from New-York, and on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, whose cars stop at the dépôt on said place several times through the day. The property consists of 165 acres, with three dwellings and one store, and is divided into 17 lots, from one to 36 acres.

Lot 1 being a stylish mansion, in a lawn of about one acre of lofty fruit trees and in great variety, with barn, carriage-house and other out-buildings.

Lots 2 and 3, each dwelling, containing seven rooms, in good order; and also a lawn of fruit and ornamental trees.

Lot 4, store, two stories, with about one-half acre.

Lot 5 to 16, each containing from 4 to 41 acres, and the most are desirable building lots.

Lot 17 contains 36 acres, having on it a large quantity of clay, fire sand, moulding sand, and covered with wood.

References to the above may be had of
T. J. FORD, No. 188 Broad-st., New-York.
IRA CAMPBELL, No. 37 Mercer-st., New-York.
MANNING FREEMAN, No. 139 Hudson-st., Jersey City.
P. S.—Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 o'clock A. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other out-buildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE, A valuable farm or country residence, of 100 acres, within a mile of the village of Plainfield, New-Jersey, beautifully located, with stream of water through it; good orchard; comfortable dwelling; large and commodious barn.

BULKLEY & FINK,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-Court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A HOUSE, barn, &c., with from 2 to 18 acres; 12 rooms in house; plenty of fruit; beautifully situated in New-Canaan, Conn.; worth $3,800; will exchange for pianos. Apply at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, within one hour of New-York by railroad, and in the vicinity of good schools. Address Box No. 623 New-York Post-Office, with full description and terms.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Positive sale in partition for cash, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Real estate, No. 85 2d-st., 25x86.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., a select assortment of Winter-blooming plants, from the well-known establishment of Messrs. Parsons & Co., Flushing, L. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL, TO engage in a cash jobbing business with a party who has had twenty-five years' experience in City trade. A better chance to make money seldom occurs. Address R. B. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HORSES.—1,000 HORSES WANTED for the United States Government. Said horses to be of dark colors, from fifteen and a-half to sixteen hands high, and from five to nine years old. Mares not wanted. Apply to the undersigned. AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, Nos. 71 and 73 East 24th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL

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ANOTHER NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DRAMA
VICTORINE;
OR, "I'LL SLEEP ON IT,"
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
First time ever performed at the Museum.
THE BRILLIANTLY-COLORED TROPICAL FISH
are still the admiration of every one.
Such beautiful forms, such brilliant colors, and such a splendid variety, has never been seen. They are still regarded as
THE MOST MARVELOUS OF NATURE'S WORKS.
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, the highest authority in the world, says "they are highly interesting in a scientific point of view." The collection embraces
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH,
PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS,
SQUIRREL FISH, of exquisite symmetry and color.
SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, SPANISH LADY.
COW FISH, PORCUPINE FISH.
CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE.
ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES, or SEA FLOWERS.
PARROT FISH, GROUPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant.
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR.
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, Wax Figures, and near a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

"LES MISERABLES,"
First time in public, by
GEO. VANDENHOFF,
At DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7,
With a
COMICALITY FROM DICKENS.
Tickets 50 cents. To three readings, $1.
ELOCUTION: Mr. V.'s address is No. 81 East 28th-st.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI is now on exhibition EVERY EVENING in Brooklyn, Court-st., opposite City Hall. Full and delighted audiences. Citizens of New-York, note the fact.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD BEGS LEAVE RESPECTFULLY to suggest to his patrons and to the families who intend to form classes at their residences, to apply early for days and hours, at No. 148 East 17th-st. Circulars may be had as above, or at No. 56 West 11th-st.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 206 EIGHTH-AV.—Classes are now forming on MONDAY and THURSDAY—afternoon and evening. Pupils may commence at any time. N. B.—Private or country classes attended. Call for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., opens SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, etc., may be had at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6⅔ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

NEW MUSIC.—"MOTHER'S LOVE IS TRUE" and "Flora Lyle," two charming songs, by M. KELLER. Sung nightly, with great applause, at Christy's and Bryant's Minstrels. Price 25 cents each, mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at

No. 758 BROADWAY New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING—AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island. Now vacant, desirable rooms, in a large family mansion, containing all the modern improvements and beautifully situated on the hill; only three minutes' walk from New-Brighton Ferry; extensive ground, and excellent stabling. Apply at or address HAMILTON HOUSE, New-Brighton, S. I.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, may be had by applying to Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, No. 58 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown-stone front house, No. 51 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large well-furnished front room, with pantry—bedroom adjoining, if desired; also, a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.; references required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, one year old, and servant, from Nov. 1, in a private family or where there are but few boarders. Rooms furnished or unfurnished—dinner at 6 o'clock. Location between 10th and 40th sts., 3d and 9th avs. Good reference given and required. Address, giving location, terms &c., SEYMOUR, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and four children; early dinner; three rooms on same floor, with extra room for servant; terms must be moderate. Address, with reference, or no attention will be paid to it, HUDSON, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, parlors and bedrooms adjoining, or single rooms, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 35 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at No. 178 West 21st-st. The best references given and required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and two bedrooms to let, with or without board, at No. 36 West 23d-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also single rooms. References exchanged.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT RYE, ABOUT AN hour's ride by rail from the City, can be procured for one or two families for the Fall, (or Winter, if desired,) in a private family. House delightfully situated. Liberal table, &c. Address Box No. 353 Post-office.

REV. MORGAN DIX WILL PREACH THIS EVENING before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[Continued from First Page.]

antry, and I cannot help expressing the pride I feel in commanding such valiant soldiers as they have proved themselves. I have to mourn the loss, in this last battle, of Lieut.-Col. Bell, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, a gallant and efficient officer and amiable gentleman—killed at the Stone Bridge by a shell.

Lieut.-Col. Carruth, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, was slightly wounded. I annex a list of killed, wounded and missing, amounted to: Killed, 95; wounded, 371; missing, 6; total, 472. Loss, in both engagements, 588.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your most oedient servant,
EDWARD FERRERO, Brigadier-General.
Brig.-Gen. S. D. Sturgis, Commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Official Report of Gen. French.

Headquarters French's Division, Sumner's Corps, Camp on the Battle-field,
Near Sharpsburgh, Md., Sept. 21, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Chief of Staff, Sumner's Corps:

Colonel; My Division, composed of Brig.-Gen. Max Weber's and Kimball's Brigades, and three regiments of new levies, under the command of Col. Dwight Morris, Fourteenth Connecticut, having been in readiness since daybreak on the 17th inst., was put in motion by order of the General commanding the Corps, at about 7½ A. M.

The Antietam Creek was forded by the Division marching in three columns of brigades, Max Weber on the left, the new regiments in the centre, and Kimball's Brigade on the right. When my left flank had cleared the ford a mile, the Division faced to the left, forming three lines of battle, adjacent to and contiguous with Sedgwick's, and immediately moved to the front.

The enemy, who was in position in advance, opened his batteries, under which fire my line steadily advanced, until the first line encountering the enemy's skirmishers, charged them briskly, and entering a group of houses on Roulett's farm, drove back the force, which had taken a strong position for defence. Whilst Max Weber was clearing his front, and driving before him the enemy's first line, a sudden and terrible fire was opened upon his right by the troops which had succeeded in breaking the centre divisions of the line of battle. At the same time a heavy column attempted to turn my left and rear.

At this moment Capt. Sumner communicated to me, from the General commanding the corps, that his right divisions were being severely handled, and directed me to press the enemy with all my force. Appreciating the necessity of the order, without waiting for the new regiments to recover from the disorder incident to their long march in line through woods, cornfields, and over fences, I left them in reserve, and ordered Kimball to charge to the front.

With an unsurpassed ardor this gallant brigade, sweeping over all obstacles, soon crowned the crests of the hills on our left and right, planting their regimental banner in definance to those of the rebels, who, flushed with a supposed victory, dared to face us.

I refer the General Commanding to the reports of Brigadiers and their Colonels for the details of the battle sustained by my Division.

The gallantry and coolness of Gen. Max Weber excited the admiration of the whole command; with consummate skill and judgment he led the attack, and left the field reluctantly, severely wounded.

Gen. Kimball, Second Brigade, brought his veterans into action, and fought the enemy on the front and either flank with such desperate courage and determination as to permit the arrival of reinforcements, which reached the field three hours after my Division had sustained the conflict.

After the arrival of reinforcements, the exhaustion of ammunition brought my line from the crests it had carried to the second line, which being supplied, my troops were ready to continue the action.

Richardson's Division supported me with that success which always distinguishes that noble corps. Brooks' Brigade was particularly conspicuous.

I particularly ask attention to the report of Gen. Kimball, to whom the division is indebted for a brilliant display of courage never surpassed.

My Staff Lieutenants, Plume and French, aids-de-camp, who have been through every battle with myself, fought by McClellan's army, it is sufficient to say, did their duty.

Surgeon Grant organized his division hospital under fire. The Division Commissary, Lieut. Schiefner, and Lieut. Hale, Fourteenth Connecticut, Division Ordnance Officer, were strenuous in their exertions to supply the command.

The conduct of the new regiments must take a prominent place in the history of this great battle; undrilled, but admirably armed and equipped, every regiment, either in advance or reserve, distinguished itself but according to the energies and abilities of their respective commanders.

The report of Col. Morris, Fourteenth Connecticut, commanding brigade, exhibits the services of his command. There never was such material in any army, and in one month these splendid men will not be excelled by any.

Receiving orders from the General-in Chief (Gen. McClellan) to hold my position to the last extremity, it was done, but not without terrible loss. My loss was 1,817: killed and wounded 1,614, and missing 203.

The flags, prisoners and arms captured are detailed in the subordinate reports.

(Signed) W. H. FRENCH,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Division.

The Fifty-first New-York Volunteers.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN CO. B.

The following is a list of casualties in Co. B, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, in the recent battles:

IN THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS, AUG. 29 AND 30, 1862.

Killed—Wm. Kaiser.

Wounded.

Corp. Geo. W. Waterbury—hand.
Wm. Krokel—mortal.

Missing.

Daniel McGinley and Wm. Wood.
The dead and wounded were left on the field.

IN THE BATTLE OF CHANTILLY, SEPT. 1, 1862.

Wounded.

Corp. Leander Reynolds—head and arms, slight; killed at Antietam.
Cyrus Lewis—leg, slight.

IN THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN, SEPT. 14, 1862.

Wounded.

Corp. Patrick Doyle—hand, slight.
Corp. Arthur Gale—severe; leg amputated.

IN THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM BRIDGE, SEPT. 17, 1862.

Killed.

Corp. Leander Reynolds.
Patrick Quigley.
John Thompson.

Wounded.

Second Lieut. Wm. Berryman—arm, slight.
Sergt. Robt. Anderson—side, severe.
Sergt. Jos. McCloy—leg, slight.
Corp. Chas. W. Walton—head, slight.
John Boot—back, slight.
Geo. Dangler—arm, severe.
J. S. Downing—slight.
Thos. Flanegan—head, slight.
J. Hughes—ear, slight.
Ezra Miller—side, severe.
Geo. Rubman—shoulder, severe.
Chas. Stevens—leg, slight.
Elanson K. Teed—arm, slight.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A Fight at Sarcoxi, in the South-west.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Springfield, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The correspondence of the *Missouri Democrat* of last evening says that rumors were afloat of heavy artillery firing in the direction of Sarcoxi.

To-day these rumors increased, and by noon word was received that a fight had taken place at Sarcoxi.

The number of the enemy's force is unknown, and we have not yet learned the result of the fight.

A refuge from Gen. McBride's command came in to-day, and from him we learn that nearly every able-bodied man in the northern portion of Arkansas is either a conscript or a refugee.

The treatment of those living in Northern Arkansas is represented as most cruel. Their homes are robbed by armed bands of plunderers, who seize all the men and all the property that can be of any possible use to their army, leaving women and children to starve for want of the necessaries of life.

Advices from Sarcoxie, dated Sept. 25, says that two brigades of the Kansas army had arrived there. The guerrilla Coffee, with 300 men, was at Newtonia, fifteen miles south of that place, when Col. Solomon's advance guard arrived, but a rebel Major who was there on a visit made his escape and gave Coffee notice of our approach, when he retreated South.

The rebels at Sarcoxie say they have 10,000 men at Cowskin Prairie, and that Gen. Hindman, with 30,000 men, is in Arkansas, near the Missouri State line, and that as soon as they join forces, they will march directly on St. Louis.

All the prisoners taken tell of the rich booty the rebels are promised when they take St. Louis. It appears that such promises are the great incentives used by the rebel Generals to keep their men together.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Safe Arrival of Gen. Morgan's Force at Greenupsburgh, on the Ohio.

The Trains and Artillery All Safe.

THE HARDSHIPS OF THE RETREAT.

The Works at Cumberland Gap Left in Ruins.

THE RETREAT FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Oct. 4.

A dispatch from Capt. Houser, of the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, dated Greenupsburgh, Ky., 3d, says: Gen. George W. Morgan arrived with his whole command at Greenupsburgh this evening. He brought all his trains and artillery with him. His men are in fine health, notwithstanding the many hardships they have undergone in their march from Cumberland Gap.

The *Commercial* says Gen. Morgan's retreat was the most arduous and hazardous of the war. During its march northward, our army was constantly enveloped by the enemy's cavalry. Morgan maintained the offensive throughout. One division marched twenty-four successive hours for three days. Our troops had no water but that found in stagnant pools. All the guns at the Gap were brought away except ur 32-pounders, which were too heavy for transportation, and the trunnions were knocked off of them before they were abandoned.

Greenupsburgh, Ky., is fifteen miles above Portsmouth, Ohio.

George H. Pendleton and Alex. Long were nominated for Congress yesterday, by the Democrats of the First and Second Districts.

A military order was issued to-day, suspending all drills in the city military organizations till further orders.

A LATER DISPATCH.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Oct. 4.

Mr. M. C. Garber, Quartermaster in Gen. Morgan's Division, telegraphs the following to the Madison (Ind.) *Courier:*

The advanced brigade of Gen. G. W. Morgan's command, from Cumberland Gap, arrived at Greenupsburgh, Ky., on the 3d inst., after an exhausting march of sixteen days, having roads to make in many places.

The men are shoeless, hatless and naked, and for days were without rations. They had to gather subsistence from the corn standing in the fields, which they grated to make bread of, after the fatigues of the day.

The men bore their hardships and privations and the fatigues of the march with the greatest fortitude They marched twenty hours a day, skirmishing in the woods, on each side of the road, and repelling the attempts of the rebel cavalry in their front and rear to capture them.

The enemy blockaded the way all along the march and at every suitable place harassed our column as much as possible.

Our force is 10,000 strong, with a magnificent park of artillery, consisting of twenty-eight pieces, six of them being twenty-pounders.

We had 400 wagons, all of which we brought off safely.

The works at Cumberland Gap were left in ruins.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Reception of Gen. Buell's Troops at Louisville—A Review by Gen. Rousseau—The Defensive Works—The Work which is to be Done—Signs of an Early Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Near Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

This morning our troops removed their camps to a beautiful oak wood, two and a half miles south-west of the city and close to the Oakland Race Course. As brave and true a set of men as ever bivouaced for battle are gathered around us. The divisions of Rousseau, Wood, Crittenden and McCook are all near by. I cannot send this letter without saying a few words for Louisville and her noble, patriotic citizens. As the splendid and worn-out army of Gen. Buell passed through the streets of the city, cheer followed cheer from the citizens and the sidewalks, while from the windows of the residences and the balconies of hotels and palatial mansions the smiles of the ladies beamed a joyous welcome. The flag of our Union streamed along every street and decorated the buildings at every turn. Nor did the people of this goodly city confine their evidences of appreciation for the services of our brave men to smiles, hurrahs and the waving of banners. Our men were taken to the houses of the citizens, and feasted and favored with much-needed and more tangible rewards. After their long and wearisome march, our gallant men had at length reached a haven of rest, where the atmosphere they breathed, was entirely untainted with the fetid breath of treason. Louisville is among the most loyal of loyal cities, and by her trueness and devotion to the cause of the Union, has aided much in keeping the war ramp back from the Ohio River. Her Press, teeming with the loftiest and most inspiring sentiments of justice and patriotism, has found its way to every village and hamlet, and, like a beacon of encouragement that has never flickered or wavered, has done much to keep the fires of devotion to our country burning in the breasts of the people of the Border States. Her officers and her citizens have liberally and cheerfully contributed to the relief of our trying emergencies, and the donations of her ladies have found their way to every battle-field and every hospital where our armies have been in the Southwest. Her stalwart sons, too, have gone out to do battle for their country, and spilled their blood in defence of our cause. It was a proud day for the soldiers of Gen. Buell, as they walked erect, with their sun-burnt features, worn-out uniforms and tattered flags, through the streets of the noble city they had come to defend. The confidence our entrance into the city inspired, gleamed upon every countenance. Our dense, compact and well-drilled columns, bearing honored scars and captured trophies from Shiloh, and other fields of the Southwest were looked upon as invincible. When our advance got within striking distance of the city, all alarms of the enemy vanished. The women and children who had crossed the river into Indiana, when the city was threatened by Bragg, returned; business was resumed, and the people, relieved of the terrible agonies which a maddened and powerful enemy in close proximity had created, rejoiced as though they had escaped a fearful fate. As we neared the city, refreshments from friends and acquaintances met us, and when we entered the thoroughfares and streets, a delirium of joy prevailed among the citizens. It was especially a proud day for the gallant Rousseau. A little over a year ago he was organizing a regiment at Camp Jo. Holt, on the Indiana side of the river He brought his gallant band to the Kentucky side to receive a banner that was presented to them, and a great cry was made by the Secessionists that the "neutrality" of Kentucky had been violated, and that armed men had invaded the State and polluted her soil! Now, Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, victorious from the battle-fields of one of the most trying campaigns in the annals of war, returns to his native city at the head of his magnificent division of the Army of the West, to receive the admiring homage of his fellow-citizens. He had a review through the principal streets this afternoon of his troops, which was witnessed by thousands of his former friends and companions. Had the enemy appeared before Louisville before the arrival of our army, it was the determination of the citizens and the military here to defend the place to the last extremity; and in case of their inability to hold out against the foe, to make of the city another Moscow, before it should fall into the hands of the rebels. This determination was no empty passion of the hour, but the stern resolve of men and patriots, ready to sacrifice their all upon the altars of their country. Well might they welcome us to their city as deliverers Their alarms were not causeless. Bragg and Smith were at Frankfort, Bardstown and Shelbyville, with immense armies and a powerful array of artillery. Shelbyville is but thirty miles off, and there are excellent roads leading from each of the other points directly into the heart of the city. To resist them there was not here half the number of troops the rebels had, and those which were here were, for the most part, of the new levies. There was great cause for fear that the combined forces of the rebels might be hurled suddenly upon the city, to rob the commissary stores, plunder the city, and take the Government property, of which there are large quantities stored here.

Before the arrival of this army, much had been done, however, in the way of defences. A semi-circle of rifle-pits, eight miles in length—beginning at the river above the city, and terminating at the river below the city—has been dug, and earthworks have been thrown up. These rifle-pits completely surround the city on the southwest, crossing and protecting all the roads and avenues of approach to the city on the south side of the Ohio River. In this work the citizens, without distinction to position or avocation, gave assistance, and worked with a will and with alacrity.

Beyond these rifle-pits, further to the south, there is another and shorter intrenchment, extending from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to the old turnpike, which enter the city almost parallel. One pontoon bridge, for the purpose of facilitating transportation, has been constructed across the Ohio at this point, and another is in process of construction two miles from the city. In all these labors the citizens gave assistance. Our soldiers are to be paid off here, their pay being five months behind. They are also to receive new equipments entire. Ambulances, wagons horses, overcoats, tents and new uniforms are to be furnished. They are, indeed, much needed, particularly the articles of clothing. Many of our officers and men wear the same clothes they had last Winter and Spring. Major Grider, of the Ninth Kentucky, wears a coat that has a bullet hole in the sleeve, and two others in the skirts, which were made at the battle of Shiloh. Our men receive the just homage of all. This morning some hale and hearty young men were giving vent to their admiration in vociferous shouts as our men passed. One of our boys said to them, "All right, men, we are glad you like us, but why don't you fall into the ranks?" This was a stunner. The march of this army from Battle Creek to this point has been most arduous and trying, yet our men have borne up under it with the utmost cheerfulness. Their sufferings have been intolerable, and only known to those who have witnessed them. An editorial in the Louisville *Journal* of this date, however merited the rebuke may be, as regards new levies and epauleted loafers about hotels, can in no sort of justice be applied to the officers and soldiers of this army. The editorial says that, "throughout all portions of the country, where this war is raging, a general complaint has been that the movements of our troops are strangely slow in comparison with those of the rebels, even when the greatest celerity has been required, and when everything seemed to depend upon it." The editorial accounts for this want of "celerity" in the fact that our troops are "so well fed and so well clothed" that they are incumbered with useless articles which the rebels do not possess, and hence we cannot travel so fast as they. It adds, "Our wagons outnumber theirs fivefold, our officers carry four or five times as much baggage as theirs, each one of them deeming it important that he should have a trunk full of fine clothes and other adornments and luxuries of a gentleman; and our common soldiers, as a general or very extensive rule, would talk of throwing down their arms, if not permitted to incumber themselves with three times the weight deemed necessary to the Confederate privates. The natural consequence is that our armies never overtake the rebel armies, even in cases where, if they could do so, decisive and glorious victories might very certainly be won." The insinuations contained in this extract, so far as this army is concerned, are wholly unjust. As regards being "well fed," throughout the Summer and thus far into the Autumn, this army has been on half and even quarter rations, living much of the time on dry crackers and half-cooked bacon, and drinking often pond-water from the road-side. As to being well clothed, and the officers wearing "fine clothes," a number of our troops are almost barefooted and some, of them entirely so. Most of our officers wear the same clothes they wore in the last campaign, and do not have with them a change of suit. The last four hundred miles of our march has been made entirely without tents, our officers and men sleeping, what little time they have had to sleep, on the ground, in the open air, with but a solitary blanket. This, too, has all been done with cheerfulness and good-will. The wagons that accompany this army now are barely sufficient for hospital and ammunition purposes. On the rough fare we have had, forced marches have been made of from twenty-five to thirty miles a day. So, it will be seen, that we are clear of the unlooked-for insinuations of the extract.

Gen. Buell's headquarters are at Louisville. We will remain here but a short time, when we will be again in chase of the rebels. We are now camped in an oak grove, close to the city. The day is dark and rainy. I write you this on a board across my lap, protected by a ragged tent-cloth called a "fly," stretched at the foot of a white-oak tree. Gen. Crittenden has just passed into the wood, close to my right; Gen. Rousseau is in another wood, close by; Gen. Beatty sits at the foot of the tree, wrapped in his gum coat, taking the rain like a philhosoper; Cols. Grider, Hawkins, Hobson, Hollingsworth, Fiffe, Price and others are all in sight, sharing the toils of their devoted men.

But little that is reliable can be learned concerning the movements of the enemy. They are publishing papers at Lexington and at Frankfort, thus prostituting the offices of the Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, and the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, to the basest of purposes. There are many refugees in the city, driven from the localities of their residences by the rebels. To-day, it is said the rebels are at Shelbyville, thirty miles from Louisville. It is also believed that they have, since our departure, gone to Southern Kentucky, with designs upon the Green River country, and upon Tennessee and Nashville. If they succeed in this, an immense amount of Government property will fall into their hands. They have possession, already, of over half the State, and are pillaging, foraging and conscripting at a fearful rate. It will be some time before communication with the Green River country can be resumed. The locks and dams on Green River are destroyed; the Salt River railroad bridge is again burned; the railroad bridge across Bacon Creek is burned, and the Green River bridge is destroyed, while the road has been torn up in several places. Since commencing this letter, information has been received that our men are to prepare five days' rations, and be ready for an early march in the morning. Camp-fires are burning, and cooking is busily going on throughout the camp. Whither we go must be reserved for another letter.

CURTIUS.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Oct. 3.

The steamboat *Metamora* left at noon to-day for Aiken's Landing, taking up about fifty rebel prisoners from Fort McHenry, and is expected to bring down several hundred Union prisoners. She is to wait for them.

The rear buildings from the Hygeia Hotel are being demolished, which does not interfere with the main buildings of the hotel.

Occasional alarms are raised at Suffolk, but no attack is expected at present.

Barnum's Museum.—Mr. Barnum does not fail to reappear in an intensely interesting announcement of the wonders of his palace of enterprise. Read his advertisement.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

The News of the Victory of South Mountain Received in England.

THE COTTON MARKET AGITATED.

Sneers of the London Press at Garibaldi.

Cape Race, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool 25th, *viâ* Londonderry 26th ult., was boarded by the news yacht at 9 A. M., to-day. Her advices are one day later than those by the *City of Washington.*

The *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 25th.

The political news by the *Jura* is unimportant.

The news of McClellan's victory over Lee was received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool, and gave an impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of Surats.

The *Times* of the 25th, in an editorial, says: "After recent events, it is not impossible that we may yet see Garibaldi crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and fighting for the *subjugation of a nation struggling to be free.*"

The *Morning Post* remarks that, to be consistent, Garibaldi should go to the other side, where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves.

The *Post* endeavors to prove Gen. Pope's incompetency from his reports.

COMMERCIAL.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, for the week, were only 10,000 bales. The market was irregular, and nominally 1d. lower. Sales of Friday 4,000 bales, the market closing firmer and ⅛d.@¼d. higher, on the advices from the United States.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Corn firmer.

Provisions inactive.

Consols closed, on Friday, at 93⅜@93½, for money.

AN OVATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Enthusiastic Reception in Frederick on His Return to Washington.

Two Brief Speeches Made by Him.

Washington, Saturday, Oct. 4.

We have received the following dispatch from our special correspondent, dated

Frederick, Md., Saturday, Oct. 4.

The President's visit to Frederick was one of the most joyous and enthusiastic ever witnessed in this city, and must have presented a startling contrast to those who, but a few days ago, saw the Union flag trailed in the dust at the feet of rebels' horses.

The town was in great excitement a great part of yesterday, and to-day also, momentarily expecting the President's arrival. He was accompanied to-day by Gen. McClellan and Staff to the South Mountain, where, after a minute survey of the battle-field, the parties separated, the President proceeding, with his escort, to this plaee.

He arrived in Frederick this evening at 4¾, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. McClernand, Col. L. S. Marther, Chief of Artillery, of McClellan's Staff; Capt. W. Rives, Aid to McClellan; Capt. Derrickson, of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania; John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Marshal Lamon, of the District of Columbia; Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, of Illinois; J. P. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, and a body of cavalry. The party entered Frederick by Patrick-street, passed through Court and Church streets, and then stopped at Mrs. Ramsey's house, to see Gen. Hartsuff, who was wounded at Antietam. Here the President, being called on, made the following speech:

"In my present position it is hardly proper for me to make speeches. Every word is so closely noted that it will not do to make trivial ones, and I cannot be expected to be prepared to make a matured one just now. If I were as I have been most of my life, I might, perhaps, talk amusing to you for half an hour, and it wouldn't hurt anybody; but as it is, I can only return my sincere thanks for the compliment paid our cause and our common country."

From this place they proceeded along First-street; then down Market-street to the railway station, where hundreds were congregated, cheering vociferously, and the windows everywhere crowded with a most excited and enthusiastic crowd—the ladies especially exhibiting every symptom of delight.

Just at this period the sky became overcast with clouds of inky blackness, and a tornado came up, sending the dust in blinding gusts, and accompanied by a short but heavy rain. By the time the President reached the Station it had already blown over—ominous of the brightness that is to succeed our dark day of sorrow.

At the Station, being loudly called for, he made the following remarks:

Fellow-citizens: I see myself surrounded by soldiers, and a little further off I note the citizens of this good city of Frederick, anxious to hear something from me. I can only say, as I did five minutes ago, it is not proper for me to make speeches in my present position. I return thanks to our soldiers for the good service they have rendered, for the energies they have shown, the hardships they have endured, and the blood they have so nobly shed for this dear Union of ours; and I also return thanks not only to the soldiers, but to the good citizens of Maryland, and to all the good men and women in this land, for their devotion to our glorious cause. I say this without any malice in my heart to those who may have done otherwise. May our children and our children's children to a thousand generations continue to enjoy the benefits conferred upon us by a united country, and have cause yet to rejoice under those glorious institutions bequeathed us by Washington and his compeers. Now, my friends, soldiers and citizens, I can only say once more, farewell.

At the conclusion of this speech, which was delivered standing at the end of the car, the President entered amid the acclamations of the crowd, and the train moved off. Once again he appeared, waving his hat, and continued doing so until the train was lost in the distance.

"Three cheers for the hope of America," was called out by one stentorian voice in front of Mrs. Ramsey's house, and the reception which our President received here shows that that is the estimate put upon him by the good people of Frederick, and indeed the whole of Maryland.

Staten Island Benevolence.—On the evening of the 2d inst. a concert was given at the Hotel St. Julien, on Staten Island, under the management of the patriotic women of that patriotic locality. Miss Kellogg, the most charming of our American born *prima donnas*, very kindly proffered her services and rendered in her most artistic manner the Bolero from the "Sicilian Vespers," and the Polacca from "Puritani," responding to an *encore* by the always beautiful "Last Rose of Summer." Two of Barili's pupils, Mrs. Farnham and Mr. Glover, Miss Morrell, Mr. Centenori and Barili added their full quota to the enjoyment of the evening, and succeeded in making the concert most delightful and successful.

AID FOR SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The Loyal Brigade of Gen. Boswell of Alabama to be Aided—The Needs of the Loyalists of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

A large meeting of the citizens of this city was held at Cooper Institute last evening for the purpose of aiding the loyalists of the South in their efforts to struggle against the rebellion. On the platform were Peter Cooper, R. H. Shannon, Gen. W. K. Strong, of this city, and others.

Gen. Strong commenced the exercises by announcing that they had assembled for the purpose of hearing a statement concerning the condition of loyalists in the South from a gentleman lately returned from that locality. For the purpose of organizing the meeting, he nominated as Chairman R. N. Havens, Esq., who was chosen to preside.

Mr. Havens, on assuming the chair, took occasion to compliment Gen. Strong for his services in the Union cause. He also announced that addresses might be expected from Col. R. H. Shannon of this city, Mr. Carter of East Tennessee, and finally from Col. Hamilton of Texas. (Applause.)

Col. Shannon, was then introduced as the representative of Gen. Boswell, of Mississippi, and proceeded to detail his knowledge of the loyalists of Mississippi and Alabama. He alluded to the known liberality of New-York and its earnestness in all efforts to restore the power of the Government. He depicted the persecutions of Southern loyalists, driven from their homes and hunted down by the rebel foe, because of their adherence to their allegiance. General Boswell, who was trying to raise the loyal brigade, had been a resident of Corinth for twenty-three years—in a locality contiguous to Northern Alabama and to Tennessee. General Boswell had always remained firm in his support of the Constitution. [Applause.] He was set upon and taken prisoner. He had succeeded in obtaining information of the operations of the rebels, with the design of imparting the knowledge to the Federal Government. He was imprisoned in Memphis three weeks, but was released under the writ of *habeas corpus*. He made an attempt to escape to the Union lines, but was captured, and his money and horse confiscated. He was at Fort Henry previous to its capture, and, after obtaining a full description of the interior of the fort, made his way to Paducah, where he met Gen. Smith and Gen. Lew. Wallace, and imparted to them the information which led to the capture of Fort Henry. [Applause.] Gen. Boswell had been engaged in taking care of the interests of Ohio and Kentucky, and at Cincinnati he met Gen. Wallace, who then admitted the signal service which he had rendered. Gen. Wallace said he should never forget "those butternut breeches," which Gen. Boswell wore when he arrived at Paducah. Gen. Boswell had obtained permission to raise a loyal brigade in Mississippi and Alabama, and, at his request, the speaker went out with him to aid in the work. The loyalists of the States named were good and true, for they had firmly maintained their integrity during all their persecutions. But they needed aid to carry out their intentions. Some of them had, like Col. Hamilton, been driven from their homes, and been deprived of their property. There were now four hundred of them in Corinth awaiting what they should do. The Generals of the Union army said they should go into the organizations already there, and were unwilling that they should form into new and separate bodies. They felt that they were entitled to be known by their local designation, and that they were better able to work in that manner. Surely they were entitled to that boon. [Applause.] Gen. Boswell had told the Secessionists that, if they had any grievance, he was willing to go to Washington with the flag in one hand and the Constitution in the other, and he was sure that the remedy would be forthcoming. [Applause.] Mr. Shannon said he was on his way to Washington to lay before the Government the condition of these suffering loyalists, and the endeavor to obtain relief. He read a letter from Gen. Boswell representing the condition of affairs, the sincerity of the Southern loyalists, their admiration and love of the President. [Applause.] As to the proclamation of emancipation, from the conversation he had with the people of Mississippi and Alabama, he felt convinced that the President should use the best means to put down the rebellion. [Applause.] They were in favor of the proclamation. [Applause.] They believed that the Union should be saved in preference to Slavery. [Applause.] He knew that the people would have spoken more plainly if they had not been kept down. [Applause.] Gen. Mitchel, [applause,] when in Tuscambia, saw some of these people, and heard them tell what they wished to do. But, then they did not speak as plainly as they would had they been assured that the Government would retain possession of that locality. Gen. Boswell felt certain that if he were allowed to extend his jurisdiction he could obtain at least five thousand Union recruits in Northern Alabama.

Rev. Mr. Carter, of East Tennessee, was next introduced by the Chairman, who said that he had been driven from his home fifteen months since. Mr. Carter had been to Cumberland Gap, and could tell them something about that.

Mr. Carter said that his section of Tennessee had been rendered more beautiful by its loyalty to the Union. [Applause.] Though his State had proven treasonable, he claimed to be one of them, and that he had no connection with rebellion. [Applause.] He had seen the flag of his country torn down. He had seen the rebel flag waving, but he had fasted many times since rather than eat under its folds. [Great applause.] He lived in a town in East Tennessee, where the flag of the Union floated in November, 1861—the last place where it floated in East Tennessee. He lived in a town which was to-day more loyal than the City of New-York. [Applause.] He was proud that that town bore his own name. [Applause.] He denied that the papers of New-York, which tried to represent that we had no freedom of speech in New-York, told the truth. [Applause.] He could realize the value of free speech, and belived he enjoyed it here. [Applause.] He had voted for John Bell, but would now gladly vote for Abraham Lincoln, because John Bell was a traitor, and Abraham Lincoln was not. [Great applause.] He had never been a politician, and hoped he never should. [Laughter and applause.] If the Swedenborgian doctrine was true, the politicians, and especially the politicians of New-York, would have a sad time of it in the fature. [Great laughter and applause.] For himself, he was a slaveholder, and it was nobody's business. [Laughter and applause.] He did not believe that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion. He believed that, as Jackson said, Slavery was made the pretext to overthrow the Government.

A Voice—Down she goes. [Hisses.]

The Voice—Slavery, not the Union. [Applause.]

He would say here as he had said elsewhere, that if, in order to save the Union, Slavery should die—then let it perish. [Great applause.]

Voice—The time has come.

Mr. Carter—I leave that for the authorities to decide. Better that all perish, than that the Flag of the Union should cease to float from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Great applause.] Did they suppose that though he was a slaveholder he did not love his country better than his negroes? Could he not give his negroes if that mother could give her son? He would rather give them all than to be kept for fifteen months without a wife's smile or a child's caresses. [Sensation.] But he would give a lifetime of sacrifice rather than bow to treason. [Applause.] He believed that the cause of the rebellion was the lust for political ambition. The men at the bottom of it were thieves, gamblers, drunkards and murderers.

A Voice—"Give it to 'em." [Laughter.]

Mr. Carter—I knew no good could come of it, for it was devilish. Men thirsted for my blood because I was loyal to my country. [Applause.] He thought that any man who could endure to live under that arch-traitor James Buchanan, could afford to live under honest Abe Lincoln. [Applause.] Look at the leaders of the rebellion: Mason, a drunkard; Benjamin, a gambler; Wigfall, a murderer.

Voices—Floyd—Yancey—

Mr. Carter—I see you know them. There is no use of my naming them. [Applause.] These men saw that the aristocracy were to rule no longer, and that the Democracy were about to take the power. During years they had seen the Republicans lying like Lazarus at the rich man's gate, seeking the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. [Laughter.] They could not brook to see Lazarus sitting at the public table and faring sumptuously every day [great laughter]; and above all, they could not brook to see Father Abraham at the head of the table. [Great laughter.] What made so many traitors? The greed for office. How could they conciliate these traitors? Give them office. Make them the Mayors of your cities.

Voices—"Wood, Wood." "We don't see it."

Out of the 33,000 voters in East Tennessee 8,000 were in the armies of the Union. Had New-York done as well as that? Why was East Tennessee loyal? It was because men like Johnson, Maynard, Nelson, and others dared to have free speech at the point of the bayonet. [Applause.] He had spoken in East Tennessee with five hundred Union men armed in the audience. [Applause.] He could raise a regiment in his county to-day, because the people had suffered under the grinding tyranny. He had besought the Government for fifteen months to relieve those men, but help seemed further off than ever. He would say it, though he should be put in prison for it, that we had too many political Generals. While he was at Cumberland Gap, eight hundred unarmed men had come from the railroad to the Gap, and he had in vain endeavored to convince the General that it was safe for armed men to go to the railroad to help break the backbone of the rebellion.

Voices—Name, name.

Mr. Carter declined giving the name, saying the General was a personal friend, and, in conclusion, said that if President Lincoln would, by the providence of God, succeed in bringing our country safe out of the crisis, he would join in pronouncing him the second Father of his Country.

Rev. Mr. Fox moved a vote of thanks, which was carried, with three cheers, and after the Chairman had read an apologetic note from Mr. Hamilton, the meeting adjourned.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Conflagration in Fulton, N. Y.—Entire Loss, $250,000.

Fulton, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 4.

A terribly destructive fire occurred here this morning.

At 2¾ o'clock the alarm was given, and the fire was found to have originated in the large flouring mill of Kenyon & Johnson, directly south of and adjoining the lower river bridge, and on the west side of the canal.

In an incredibly short space of time, assisted by a light, though favoring wind, the flames swept across the bridge, attacking the mill of Baker & Co., taking the bridge in their way, and entirely consuming the large storehouse and the flour-store of W. S. Nelson, which were between the mill where the fire originated and the canal.

The flames in their progress northwardly, after consuming the mill of Baker & Co.; the extensive furniture and machine-shop of Dutton, Cumming & Smith; the Telegraph Mills of Stevens & Dwight; the woolen factory and woolen machine works of A. J. Thayer; the furniture and machine-shop owned by J. W. Knox, and occupied by W. B. Buell; the large custom mill of Messrs. Gardner & Benedict; the large building owned by E. Fish, and occupied by J. L. Goodrich as a woolen factory, by A. R. Wade millwright, and by M. E. Lasher as a sash, blind and door factory; the building owned by Wm. Schenck and occupied by Mr. Cutler as a planing mill; the wooden-ware factory occupied by R. P. Alger; a carpenter-shop and a dwelling-house, owned by Wm. Wright, the latter occupied by two families, were quickly and entirely destroyed.

All the force-pumps on which the place has heretofore depended for a supply of water when fires were raging were located in the several mills, and were of course soon rendered useless.

The entire loss is estimated at $250,000, while the insurance will hardly reach half that amount.

The bridge across the Oswego River was also on fire, and before the destroying element could be checked, three spans of it—about 150 feet—were destroyed.

The Hydraulic Canal Bridge was also burned.

The canal boat *Carvey*, lying in the Hydraulic Canal, adjoining the building of Baker & Co., was burned to the water's edge, and is a total loss.

[Advertisement.]

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